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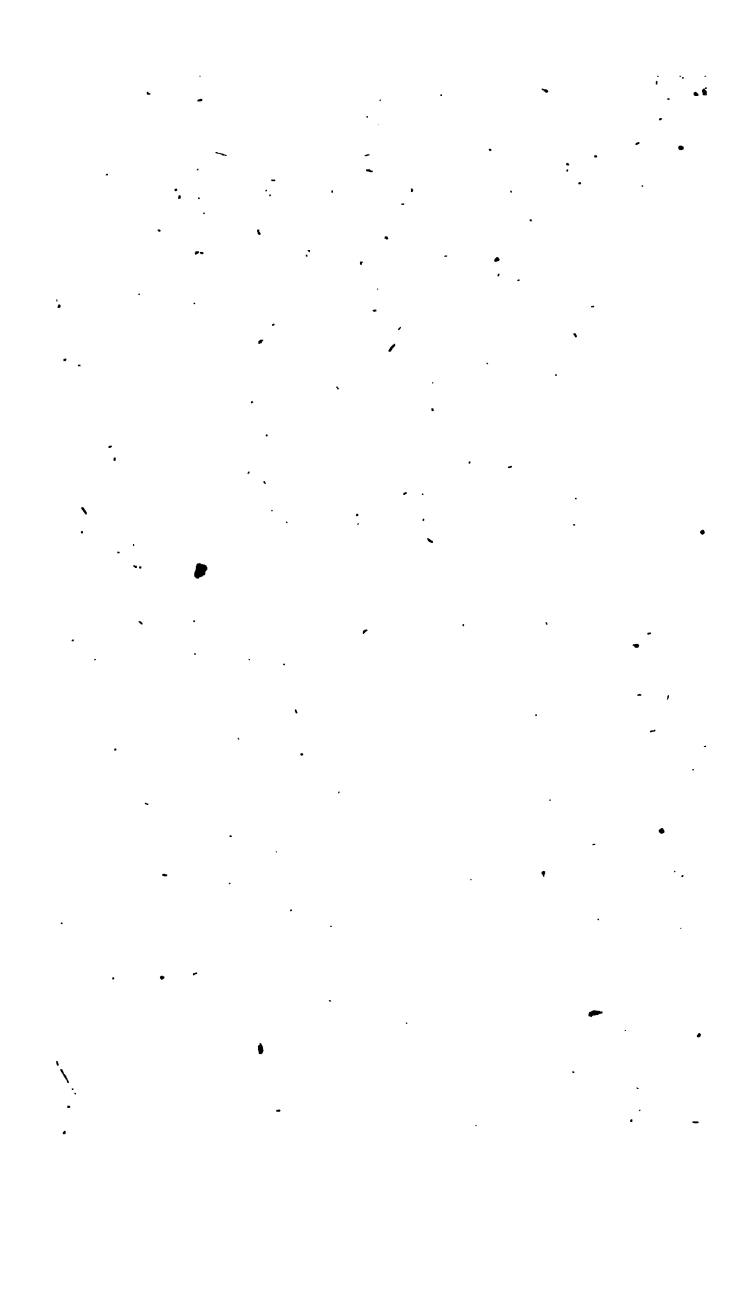
W. J. G. J. G.

204

It is a pleasure
to hear of you.

10
499



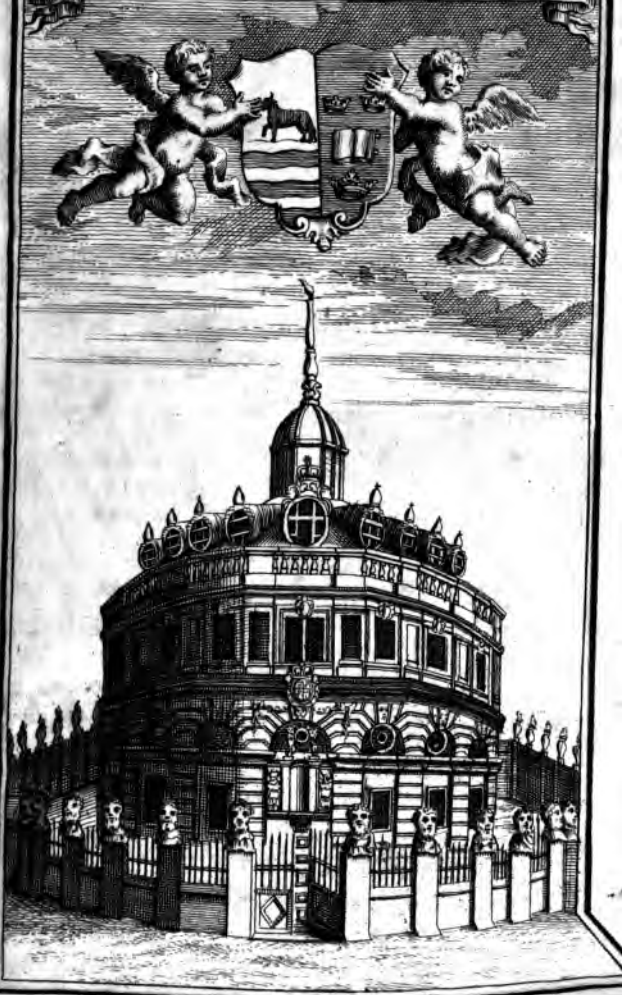




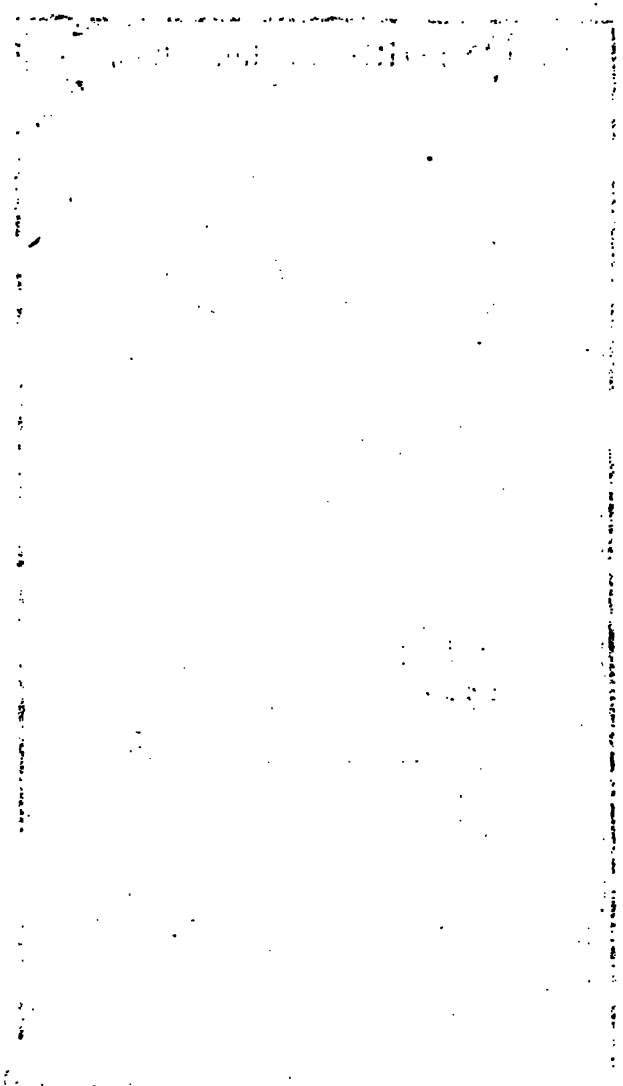
*His Royal Highness
Prince William Augustus*

Printed for JOSEPH HAZARD
*Over against Stationers Hall
near Ludgate*

The OXFORD Spelling Book



260 065



W.S.

T H E
O X F O R D
SPELLING-BOOK;
Being a Complete
INTRODUCTION
T O
English ORTHOGRAPHY.

In a METHOD much more Clear and Intelligent than any Book of this Nature, hitherto Extant.

In Four P A R T S.

- I. OF LETTERS in General and Particular; of Diphthongs, Triphthongs, &c.
II. OF SYLLABLES; Rules for Dividing, &c.
III. OF WORDS in General; Of Words of like Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification; Of Words the same in Spelling, but different in Sound and Signification, &c.
IV. OF SENTENCES; together with Rules for Right Pointing; the most usual Abbreviations, &c.

The Whole interspersed with Easy and Familiar Rules, Remarks, &c. adapted to the Capacity of every Learner.

By *THO. TUIE.*

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. H A Z A R D, at the Bible, over-
against Stationers-Hall, near Ludgate. 1726.





To His Highness

ince *WILLIAM AUGUSTUS*,

SECOND SON of His Royal Highness

George *Prince of Wales, &c.*

May it please Your Highness,



F the Goodness of
my Intention, and
a Heart over-flow-
g with Duty and inviola-
e Attachment to His Most
acred Majesty, and to their
oyal Highnesses, Your
ost illustrious Parents, may
any Excuse for the Pre-
A 2 sumption

DEDICATION.

sumption of an Address
this Nature, I flatter myself
That notwithstanding the
Meanness of the Present,
shall not be held inexcusable
for my Ambition to dedicate
this Trifle to Your High-
ness's Greener Years.

I am very sensible, That
Your Highness can want no
Helps from such an indi-
ferent Hand as mine, for
Your Attaining to Perfection
in the Earliest Rudiments
of Your Native Tongue
But I cannot resist the Van-
ity of ushering to the
World, under the Auspice

DEDICATION.

of Your Illustrious Name, a Performance that I presume to hope will be found more useful in its Way, than many of those of this Sort, that have hitherto appeared, as I have taken Pains to render it more intelligible and better adapted to the Design of such a Piece, and the Years it is intended to cultivate, than is generally to be met with in Books of this Nature.

I have this to say for myself, which Dedicators of much more elaborate and valuable Works cannot often
A 3 boast,

DEDICATION.

boast, That I have not flatter'd my Illustrious Patron, nor, Young as He is, address'd to Him a Work beyond the Compass of His Years and Understanding : And as it would be the Height of Presumption in me to hope any Favour beyond that of a Gracious Acceptance ; so have I writ, not to Your Highness's Future, but to Your Present Years ; being sensible, That it can be but a very little while before this Piece, if it were possible to suppose it *useful now*, must be intirely
for-

DEDICATION.

Forgotten by Your Highnesses, from the Improvements and Acquirements that all *Britain* have so much Reason to expect from his early Dawn of Your promising Genius.

I have only to repeat, That as I have the Vanity to be the first who have publickly ventured on an Address of this Nature to Your Highness ; so have I no other Excuse to hope for, but from the Assurance to which my own Heart bears Record, That there is not, in all the Dominions of
Your

DEDICATION.

Your Royal Grandfather, :
Subject, who more zealously
prays to God, to shew
down all manner of Bless
ings on every Protestant
Branch of Your Illustrious
Family, than,

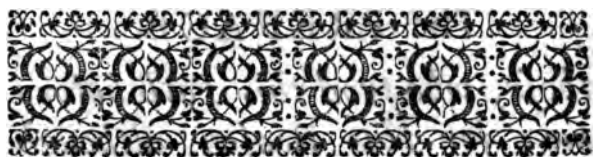
May it please your Highness,

Your Highness's most Obedient

January 1.
1725-6.

and most Humble Servant

THO. TUIT



THE
P R E F A C E.



I may be look'd on as an unnecessary Trouble both to me and the Publick, to present the World with a Piece of this Nature, after so many judicious and learned Men, as have written on this Subject. And I should be asham'd of adding to the Number of Authors, had I not flatter'd my self, that I have hit upon a Method somewhat more clear and natural than most of those

The PREFACE.

those, who trod this Path before me; for this Reason, although the Remarks on, and Rules for pronouncing the Letters, do regularly follow the Alphabet; and are so plac'd in this Treatise; yet they may be pass'd by, 'till the Learner is able, by help of the second Part, to form some Judgment of Pronunciation, and the Distinction of Sounds. And that he may have a more thorough Knowledge of the Conformity of Sounds, with the manner of Spelling the Words, it wou'd be convenient to make the Beginner spell without Book, that is to pronounce each single Syllable of a Word, and the whole
Word

The PREFACE.

Word compounded of the said Syllables.

I have ventur'd to go so far out of the common Road, and old Track, as to omit the usual Tables of Words of several Syllables, which make up the greatest Part of Spelling-Books; because they do not seem to depend on, or have Connexion with any Rule; and I confin'd my self to Rules, and their Examples. Besides their Absence is tolerably supply'd by the Words, which occur in my Remarks on the Letters in the first Part; by the Tables of Syllables, and the Rules laid down for the Division of a Word into Syllables, in the Second

THE PREFACE.

cond Part; and by the necessary Tables which are found in the Third Part.

I have nothing more to add, but to beg a favourable Acceptance of the following Sheets, in which I have taken more Pains, than will be easily believ'd by any who is not acquainted with the Difficulties of such an Undertaking.



P A R T I.

Of LETTERS.



Letter is the first principle, that a word is made of.

Letters make syllables ; syllables words ; and words make sentences.

The *English* Alphabet contains twenty-six letters.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>Sounded.</i>
A	a	A	a, ay
B	b	B	be, eb
C	c	C	see, ec, ke
D	d	D	dee, ed
E	e	E	e, ee.
F	f	F	eff, fe
G	g	G	gee, eg, ga
H	h	H	ach, ha
I	i	I	i, ee.
J	j	J	jay.
K	k	K	ka
L	l	L	el, le
M	m	M	em, me
N	n	N	en, ne
O	o	O	o.
P	p	P	pee, ep
Q	q	Q	cu, que
R	r	R	ar, re
S	s	S	ess, se
T	t	T	tee, et
U	u	U	u.
V	v	V	vee, ev
W	w	W	double u, we
X	x	X	ex
Y	y	Y	wy, ye
Z	z	Z	zed, ze or ez

Letters join'd,

ct, fl, fi, ff, fh, fi, fl, ff, ft, ffi, ffl, ffi, æ, œ

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is a letter that makes a full & perfect sound of it self; without which there can be no syllable.

There are six vowels, *viz.*

a e i o u y.

y is a vowel, when it follows a consonant or *a, e, o*, in the same syllable, as *by, day, boy*.

A diphthong is the meeting of two vowels in one syllable,

The *English* diphthongs are,

ai, ay, au, ei, ey, eu, oi, oy, ou, ea, ee, ie, oa, oo, ui.

Note, that *aw, ew, ow* are not diphthongs, cause *w* is not a vowel; for if *w* were vowel, it would make a syllable, either before or after a consonant, as all vowels do, which *w* cannot do, as you see *wb, or bw* spells nothing.

The Vowels that make no diphthongs are *æ, œ, ia, io, iu, oe, and ua, ue, uo*, when they do not follow *g* or *q*.

Oe and *ue* may be taken for diphthongs in the end of a word, as *toe*, *true*.

A triphthong is the meeting of three vowels in one syllable, as *eau* in *beauty*; *ieu* in *adieu*; *uai* in *quail*.

A consonant is a letter that makes no sound or syllable, without the help of a vowel, either before or after it.

There are 21 consonants, viz. *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z*.

Note, that *y* is a consonant, when it comes before a vowel, in the beginning of a word or syllable, as *yarn*, *yet*, *be-yond*, *Con-yers*, *law-yr*.

H is manifestly a consonant; tho' excluded the number of letters by *Priscian*, and some others, on his Authority. It has as much force before a vowel, as any other consonant; as appears by *hat* and *bat*, *hen* and *pen*, *hit* and *bit*, *hot* and *pot*, *buff* and *cuff*, &c. It is often mute; and so are many other consonants in particular positions.

Consonants are divided into mutes, liquids, neuters, and double consonants.

There are eleven mutes, viz. *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, p, q, r, v*.

These are call'd mutes, because a liquid cannot be pronounc'd in the same syllable before a mute, when a vowel follows the mute, as *iba*, *rpo*.

There are four liquids, viz. *l, m, n, r*. Tt

p and *t* are the foundation of all the other consonants.



Of Capital L E T T E R S.

ALL proper names of men, women, countries, towns, ships, rivers, winds, days, months, seasons, surnames, ought to begin with a capital or great letter.

The first word of every epistle, book, chapter, verse, note, bill, bond, &c. begins with a capital letter.

Any word shou'd begin with a capital letter, when there's a force, emphasis, or considerable stress of the author's sense laid on it.

Every sentence after a full stop or period, ought to begin with a capital letter. And every line or verse in poetry.

If any notable saying or passage of an author be quoted in his own words, it begins with a capital; tho' it be not immediately after a full stop.

Where capitals are us'd in whole words and sentences, something is express'd extraordinary great, as JESUS OF NAZARETH, KING OF THE JEWS.

Capital letters are written in the titles of books, and signs, for ornament's sake.

A capital letter ought not to be written in the middle of a word amongst small letters; *except in anagrams.*

The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must always be written with a capital ; because a small *i* or *o*, is not proper to stand alone.

'Tis no more common than wrong, and unnecessary, among *English* printers, to begin every substantive with a capital letter ; because it hinders that expressive beauty, and remarkable distinction intended by a capital.



Of Numerical LETTERS.

THE letters, that express numbers (according to the *Roman* way of reckoning) are seven, viz. *I V X L C D M*.

Thus valued.

<i>I</i>	} stands for {	<i>I</i>	one
<i>V</i>		<i>V</i>	five
<i>X</i>		<i>X</i>	ten
<i>L</i>		<i>L</i>	fifty
<i>C</i>		<i>C</i>	a hundred
<i>D</i>		<i>D</i>	five hundred
<i>M</i>		<i>M</i>	a thousand

Note, that when a letter of a smaller number, is put before one of a greater ; it lessens the greater, by as much as the lesser number stands for, as *IV* makes four, *IX* nine, *XL* forty, *XC* ninety, &c.

But if a letter of a smaller number, be put after one of a greater ; it encreases the greater number, by as much as the lesser number stands for, as *VI* makes six, *XI* eleven, *LX* sixty, *CX* a hundred and ten.

M, DCC, XXVI, or 1726.

Note, that a dash — over a numerical letter, makes it a thousand times more, as \overline{I} one thousand : \overline{V} five thousand : \overline{X} ten thousand : \overline{L} fifty thousand : \overline{C} one hundred thousand : \overline{D} five hundred thousand.

There are besides other numerical letters, as

IO, five hundred.

IOC, six hundred.

IOCC, seven hundred.

IOCCC, eight hundred.

CCIO, nine hundred.

CIO, a thousand.

IICIO, two thousand.

IOO, five thousand.

CCIOO, or *XCIO*, ten thousand.

IOOO, fifty thousand.

CCCIOOO, a hundred thousand.

IOOOO, five hundred thousand.

CCCCIOOOO, a million.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's views on the state of the Union and the course of action he proposes to take. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

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Round Hand

abbcddēaeæaceffggghhijkklll

mmuooopqrrsstuwnxxyyzzz

Forfake the foolish and live an
go in the way of understanding

Prov 9 6

A B C D E F G H I K

L M N O P Q

R S T U V X Y Z

Great is the Glory that is won
Having the Pens Perfection

Honours & Promotion
commonly change men

The Roman Account.

The first day of the month we Kalends call, }
May, March, October, July, six Nones fall ; }
 In the other eight months, four ; eight Ides }
 (in all.)

*Principium mensis nostri dixere calendas,
 Sex Maius nonas, October, Julius & Mars :
 Quatuor at reliqui ; tenet Idus quilibet octo.*

The Roman month is divided into Kalends, Nones, and Ides ; all which are reckon'd backward.

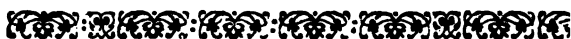
The Kalends are the first day of the month, as *Kalendis Januarii*, is the first day of *January*, *Pridie calendarum, vel calendas*, is the 31st of *December* ; *tertio calendarum* the 30th, *quarto* the 29th, &c.

The Nones being four, follow the Kalends, as *quarto Nonarum, vel nonas Januarii*, is the 2d of *January*, *tertio* the 3d, *pridie* the 4th, and *Nonis* the 5th : But in *March, May, July*, and *October*, there are six nones.

The Ides in each month are 8, as *octavo Iduum vel Idus Januarii*, is *January* the 6th : And so till you come to the Ides themselves, *Idibus Januarii*, is *January* 13th.

Note, that when the accusative case is us'd, the preposition *ante* is understood, as *tertio Calendas, Nonas, Idus, id est, ante Calendas Nonas, Idus.*

Note also, that after the Ides (which are on 13th day of eight of the months, and on 15th of the other four that have six Nones piece, viz. March, May, July, October) Kalends following are to be reckon'd to next month.



Remarks on the LETTERS in particu
And, first, Of VOWELS.

A

A Has three sounds in English, viz. *a*, *au*, as in *man*, *made*, *fall*.

A sounds *a* short before one or several consonants, in the end of a word or syllable, *bat*, *lad*, *bat-ter*, *lad-der*, *ban-ter*; *past*, *parts*, *land*, *lands*.

But *a* sounds *ay* in (*an*) if *g* begins the following syllable, as *an-gel*, *dan-ger*, *man-ger*, Except *an-ger*, *Ban-gor*, *tan-gent*, *Tan-gier*.

A sounds *ay* in *bass*, *Cambridge*, *catch*, *chEvan*, *Ralph*, *Walsh*, *ach*, *than*; *metal* is pronounc'd *mettle*, and *ribband*, *ribbin*.

A sounds *ay* in words of one syllable, w follow'd by a single consonant, or *ng*, *st*, and a final *e* or *es*, as *fade*, *fades*, *trade*, *trmake*, *makes*, *James*, *haste*, *hastes*, *paste*, *pay change*, *grange*, *range*, *strange*, *bathe*, *swa Except gape*, *hale*, which are pronounc'd broad and *bave*, which sounds short.

A sounds *a* short in words of many syllables ending in *ace*, as *Boniface*, *Eustace*, *palace*, *preface*, *pinnacle*, *solace*, *surface*, &c. And in *humane*, *female*, *nightingale*.

A sounds *a* short in words of several syllables, ending in *age*, as *baggage*, *cabbage*, *courage*, *manage*, *message*, *village*, *voyage*, &c. Except *engage*, *enrage*.

A sounds *a* short in words of several syllables ending in *ate*, as *climate*, *prelate*, *Pilate*, *private*, *prostrate*, *desolate*, *celebrate*, *communicate*, *reprobate*, *advocate*, *ruminate*, *frustrate*, *explicate*, *extirpate*, *dissipate*, *intimate*, &c. Except *debate*, *relate*, *sedate*, *estate*, *create*, *procreate*, *recreate*.

Note, that if a formative ending, that begins with a vowel, be put instead of *e* final, the foregoing *a* has the same sound, as if *e* final had been still in its place. Example, *a* sounds *ay*, in *fad-ing*, *trad-ing*, *mak-ing*, *relat-ing*, *past-ing*, *chang-ing*, *strang-er*, *bath-ing*; because it sounds *ay* in *fade*, *trade*, *made*, *relate*, *paste*, *change*, *strange*, *bathe*.

A sounds *a* in *gap-ing*, *aw* in *bal-ing*, *a* short in *hav-ing*; because it has the same sound, in *gape*, *bale*, *have*.

A sounds *a* short, in *manag-ing*, *privat-er*; because it has a short sound, in *manage*, *private*.

A sounds *ay* in the end of a syllable, if the sound of the following consonant be not double.

as, *la-bour, la-dy, Ma-ry, pa-per, pa-rent, ta-b-cra-dle, la-dles.* Except *Bra-bant*; *wa-ry*, to distinguish it from *weary*.

But *a* in the end of a syllable sounds *a*, the following consonant sounds double, as *ban-ish, va-nish, va-nity, Spa-nish, cha-rity, cla-r-dra-gon, ha-bit, fa-bulous, fa-mily, compa-ny, pal-lace, pa-rish, Pa-ris, &c.* which are pronounced as if written, *ban-nish, van-nish, van-nity, Spanish, char-ri-ty, clar-ret, drag-gon, hab-bit, fabulous, fam-mily, compan-ny, pal-lace, par-ri-ty, Par-ris.* Except *a-ny, ma-ny*, which are pronounced *en-ny, men-ny*.

A in the end of a syllable sounds *a*, in monosyllabic words, when the following syllable begins with two consonants, as *fa-ther, ra-ther, ga-the-ma-themati-cks, ca-tho-li-ck, ma-ster, Ca-stor, Pa-trick, e-sta-blish, ba-stard, pa-stor, pa-sture, Sacra-ment, ma-tri-mo-ny, &c.* Except *A-pril, a-pri-cocks, a-pron, Ra-chel, sa-cred, cha-sti-ty, fa-bric A-thens.*

Yet *a* in the end of a syllable sounds *a* in words of two syllables; if the following syllable be two consonants, and final *e* or *es*, as *ta-ble, ta-bles, cra-dle, ma-ple*: But in words of more than two syllables, *a* in the end of a syllable sounds *a* short, if the following syllable be final *ble* or *cle*, as *offa-ble, mira-cle, mira-cles.*

The article *a* sounds *a* short, as *a man, a boy, &c.*

A is sounded broad like *au*, when *ld, lk, &c.* follows *a*, in the same syllable, as *bold, folk, &c.*

scald, talk, walk, all, fall, salt. Except *pall-mall, hall.*

A has likewise a broad sound in the following words, *almighty, almost, already, also, swallow, Salisbury, Alderman, altar, alter, balsam, false, halter, palsy, paltry, quarrel, quart, quarter, squander, swarm, thralldom, war, warrant, ward, warden, warm, warn, warren, wart, was, wash, wasp, wan, water, wander, want, wanton, watch, what, Wharton, Watson, Watton, Watford, wrath.*

Most words that have *aa*, lose one *a*, in pronunciation, as *Aaron, Ahimaaz, Baalim, Baalam, Baanah, Baassa, Canaan, Isaac, Maaleeh, Naaman, Naasson, Naaziab, Taaff.* Except *Baal, Ga-al.*

A is not seconded in these words, *diamond, parliament, Pharaoh, marriage, carriage, Brabson*, which is pronounc'd *Brabson*, extraordinary, which is pronounc'd extraordinary, *Michael, Raphael, Nathanael.*

A in *Israel* sounds before *r*, as if written *Isarel.*

The second *ar* is left out in *Margaret*, which is commonly pronounc'd *Marget*. Yet *a* hardens the sound of *g*, which otherwise would be soft before *e*.

An is lost in *squinancy*, which is pronounc'd *quinzy.*

E.

E Has two sounds in *English* words, viz. *e* and *ee*, as in *ted, be.*

E sounds *é* before one or several consonants in the end of a word, or syllable, as *bed, men, lent, end, spend, let ter*. Except *prêt-ry, jennet, Fen ny, Fen kin, yes, yet, and yet-low*, which sounds *yellow*. Except likewise *em* and *en* in the beginning of words, as *employ, embrace, enquire, engrave, engage, entire, England, English* : But *en* sounds *en* in *enter*.

En in the end of words of more than one syllable, has an obscure sound, to be learn'd from the living voice, as *beaten, often, open, weaken, heaven*. Yet *en* in the end of proper names, and in the final syllable *men*, sounds *en*, as *Eben, Eden, amen, Hymen*. To which may be added *leaven, and children*, wherein *e* sounds before *r*, and is pronounc'd *childern*.

Er in the same syllable, in several words sounds *ar*, as *clerk, merchant, serjeant, Hertford, Berkshire, &c.* Yet *er* sounds *er* in several words, as *terroure, terrible, terrifie, verse, commerce, fervour, errour, term, cher-ry, mer-ry, ber-ry, Der-ry, fer-ry, Ker-ry, per-ry*.

Er sounds *ur* in *ber*, to distinguish it from *Her*, a man's name, and in *person, mercy*.

E commonly sounds *ee*, when follow'd by a consonant, and a final *e* or *es*, in monosyllables, as *Crete, here, Eve, these, Bede, Pede, Vere, glebe, glede, Mede, Medes, mete, metes, scene, scheme, twede, sphere, &c.* Except *there, were, where*.

But in words of several syllables, it commonly sounds *é*, as *adbere, austere, blaspheme, cohere, extreme, supreme, interfere, obscene, com-
plet*.

plete, concrete, convene, impede, precede, recede, replete, revere, severe, sincere, supersede, &c.

But *e* sounds *é*, when follow'd by two consonants, and a final *e*, as *hence, thence, whence, pence, sense, serve, commerce, verse, converse, wedge, revenge.*

E in the end of a syllable sounds *é*, if the sound of the following consonant be doubled, as *ce-ment, ce-le-brate, e-le-ment, re-member, re-ne-ration, Je-rusalem, Je-suit, ne-glect, te-tament, Fe-bruary, fe-stival, e-ver, ne-ver, e-re-my.*

E sounds *ee* in *Pe-ter, be-som, E-ly, e-vil, Je-vil, e-vening, e-ven, E-van, Ste-phen, ye-ster-day, Se-vil, me-tre, salt-pe-tre, Le-verpoole.*

And *be*, when it is the first syllable of a word, as *be-fore, be-hind, be-sides, be-yond, be-get, be-cause, be-ware, be-have, be-hold, &c.*

E is not pronounc'd in the end of a word, nor in the end of the former part of a word, compounded of such simple words, as are significant apart; nor in the end of the former part of a form'd or deriv'd word, before these or the like formative endings, viz. *less, lesly, lesness, full, fully, fulness, ly, liness, ment, ty, able, ably, &c.* (as *make, take, trade, bride-groom, fire-brand, fire-ship*) *care-less, carelessly, carelessness, careful, carefully, carefulness, homely, home-liness, advance-ment, manage-ment, safety, peace-able, peace-ably, &c.*

Yet *e* final makes a distinct sound in such foreign words, as end in *e* originally, as *Jes-se, Ariad-ne, Zantippe, Gebsema-ne, Penelo-pe, Rhe-be*

Pbe be, Epito me, &c. Except *ode*, and its compound *Episode*.

E sounds *ee* in the end of monosyllables, as *be, he, she, we, ye*. Except *the*, to distinguish it from *thee*.

Words ending in *cre, gre, tre*, sound the *e* before the *r*; and *e, g*, keep their hard sound, as *acre, lucre, tygre, mitre, lustre*.

Words ending in *e*, following two consonants that cannot end a syllable, such as *ble, cle, dle, fle, gle, ple, tle*, sound *le* somewhat like *il*, as *table, oracle, kindle, ruffle, struggle, temple, title*.

Note, that tho' *e* in the end of a word be not pronounc'd, it lengthens the syllable; and softens the sound of *c* and *g*, as *fat, fate*; *mad, made*; *pan, pane*; *tap, tape*; *bed, bede*; *met, mete*; *her, here*; *rip, ripe*; *rid, ride*; *bit, bite*; *hid, hide*; *hop, hope*; *pop, pope*; *not, note*; *rob, robe*; *top, tope*; *cub, cube*; *eur, cure*; *tub, tube*; *tun, tune*; *mac, mace*; *rag, rage*; *stag, stage*; *wag, wage*; *hug, huge*.

But *e* final following two consonants, does not lengthen the syllable, as *badge, charge, converse, revenge, wedge, sense, hinge*. Except it follows *ang, aft, ath*, as *change, paste, bathe, swathe*; to which may be added *alledge*.

Neither does *e* final lengthen the syllable in several words, wherein *a, i, o, u*, are pronounc'd short, tho' follow'd by a consonant and *e* final.

Self Secretary.

ccooa a a q g g d d d d d d d d y
u u l l b s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s s
n o s s s s p p l l r r z u u u u u u u u
v v w w w w x x x x y y z z z z z z

A B C D E F G H I J K
L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Rules are not for ever: &
doth the crown endure, to
every generation? Prov. 27

1. The first part of the
document is a letter from
the President of the
United States to the
Senate, dated January 1, 1877.
The letter is signed by
Rutherford B. Hayes.

2. The second part of the
document is a letter from
the Secretary of the
War to the Secretary of
the Navy, dated January 1, 1877.
The letter is signed by
William A. Rorer.

3. The third part of the
document is a letter from
the Secretary of the
Treasury to the Secretary of
the War, dated January 1, 1877.
The letter is signed by
Charles D. Smith.

s palace, manage, affable, miracle, climate, office, olive, servile, appetite, come, some, done, one, purpose, figure, picture, nature, pasture, scripture, venture, volume, &c. See the remarks on *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and their sound, when follow'd by a consonant, and *e* final.

E final is not written after a consonant preceded by a diphthong, nor after a double consonant, as *feed*, not *feede*; *add*, not *adde*; *inn*, not *inne*. Yet proper names sometimes retain it, as *Deale*, *Liverpoole*, *Leake*, *Tuite*, *Anne*. 'Tis likewise written after *c* and *g*, to soften their sound, as *peace*, *siege*. And after *s*, as *praise*. And after *u*, as *leave*, *grieve*. And after a consonant preceded by *gui* or *qui*, if *ui* sounds *i*, as *guide*, *quite*.

E in *es* in the end of a word, or in the former part of a compound word, is not pronounc'd, and serves only to lengthen the syllable, as *makes*, *takes*, *trades*, *trades-man*. But *es* is pronounc'd like (*is*) in words ending in *ces*, *ches*, *ses*, *shes*, *ges*, *xes*, *zes*, as *places*, *breaches*, *noses*, *flashes*, *stages*, *foxes*, *prizes*.

Words ending in *cres*, *gres*, *tres*, sound the *e* before *r*. And *c*, *g*, keep their hard sound, as *acres*, *tygres*, *mitres*, pronounce *akers*, *tygers*, *miters*.

Words ending in *es* following two consonants that cannot end a syllable, such as *bles*, *cles*, *dles*, *fles*, *gles*, *ples*, *ties*, sound *les* somewhat like *ils*, as *tables*, *oracles*, *kindles*, *ruffles*, *struggles*, *temples*, *titles*.

E in *es* in the end of proper Names, that are originally Greek, is pronounc'd, as *Achilles*, *Archimedes*, *Apelles*, *Diogenes*, *Demosthenes*, *Hercules*, &c.

E is not pronounc'd in *Charles* and *James*.

E in the termination *est*, in the second person singular of verbs, is not pronounc'd, as *thou makest*, *thou takest*; but is pronounc'd, and often written, *mak'st*, *tak'st*. Yet if one of these consonants, *c*, *ch*, *s*, *sh*, *g*, *x*, *z*, go before *est*, *e* is pronounc'd, as *thou placest*, *patchest*, *amusest*, *washest*, *changeest*, *taxest*, *prizeest*.

E in the formative ending *ed* is not pronounc'd, and commonly not written, but an apostrophe put in its place: unless *d*, *t*, or two consonants that cannot end a syllable, go before *ed*, as *killed*, read *kill'd*, *mended*, *planted*, *trampled*.

Now if the formative ending, *ed*, follow two consonants, that cannot end a syllable; is pronounc'd somewhat like *i*, between the two foregoing consonants, as *trampled*, is pronounc'd somewhat like *trampild*.

Note that *t* is often written instead of 'd, as *burnt*, *choakt*, *claspt*, *toucht*, *lookt*; instead of *burn'd*, *choak'd*, *clasp'd*, *touch'd*, *look'd*.

Note also, that if a consonant be doubled before 'd, it is not so before *t* put in its place, as *stript* instead of *stripp'd*.

serve that when a formative ending, that is with a vowel, is added to a word ending in final *e*, the final *e* is left out, as *make*, *r*, *mak ing*.

But *e* ought to be kept, if otherwise the word would prove the same in letters, as another word of a different signification, as *singe*, *ing*, to distinguish it from *sing-ing*.

Several words ending in *ce*, *ge*, keep *e* before the formative ending *able*, as *peace-able*, *peace-able*, *change-able*, *charge-able*, *marriage-manage-able*.

But some words in *ce* lose *e* before *able*, as *able*, *practicable*.

e is kept before *able* in *blamable*, *moveable*, *saleable*.

e is often apostrophed before a vowel in *y*, as *th' end* for *the end*.

Sounds before *r* in *hundred*, *children*, which are pronounc'd *hunderd*, *childern*.

Styly, *e* is mute before *ster*, in *Gloucester*, *ster*, *Worcester*, *Cirencester*, and serves only ten *c*. *Cirencester* is commonly pronounc'd *er*.

The second *e* is not pronounc'd in *Wednesday*, *Wensday*.

s is silent in *Tuesday*, which is pronounc'd *written Tuse-day*.

I.

There are two sounds in *English* words; viz. *i* and *e*, as *bribe*, *bit*.

I sounds *ee* before one, or several consonant in the end of a word, or syllable, as *rib, rib flint, flints, bit-ter, win-ter*.

Yet *i* sounds *i*, when it is in the same syllable before *gh, gn, ld, nd*, as *high, nigh, thigh, bright, fight, might, night, right, sign, design, child, mild, wild, bind, blind, find, kind, mind*. Except *sennight, gild, wind* it blows, to distinguish it from the verb *to win*.

I sounds *ee* in *children*, because *ild* is *i* in the same syllable, being divided *chil-dr* and pronounc'd *chil-dern*.

I sounds *i* in *climb, Christ, pint, indilme whilst*.

But *i* sounds *ee*, in words deriv'd from *Chr* as *christian, christianly, christianity, Christend Christmas*.

Ir in the same syllable sounds *ur*, as *birch, dirt, shirt, third, thirst, sir, stir*, Except *birth, mirth, firm, girl, gird, girdle, g Kirk, skirmish, shirk, skirt, firkin, chirp, cle, circuit, Virgil, virgin, virginity, virgin virtue*, which is sometimes written *vert*. *smirk, irksome*.

Except also *ir*, for *in*, in the beginning of word, as *irregular, irresolute, irreligious, incoverable, &c.*

Ir is lost in *Chirurgeon*, which is pronounc'd *Surjon*.

I sounds *i* long, when follow'd by a consonant and a final *e* or *es*, as *bribe, bribes*.

From this rule are excepted several words, especially of many syllables, ending in *ice, ig-*

i, *ire*, *ise*, *ite*, *ive*, as *service*, *office*, *oblige*, which is pronounc'd *obleege*, *bastile*, *gentile*, *serle*, *volatile*, *imagine*, *machine*, *medicine*, which pronounc'd *medcin*, *Catherine*, which is pronounc'd *Cattern*, *magazine*, *marine*, *urine*, *suene*, *genuine*, *shire*, *cashire*, *promise*, *mortise*, *petite*, *infinite*, *exquisite*, *requisite*, *substantive*, *adjective*, *nominative*, *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, *vocative*, *ablative*, *indicative*, *imperative*, *optative*, *conjunctive*, *subjunctive*, *infinitive*, *relative*, *comparative*, *superlative*, *active*, *passive*, *stive*, *conducive*, *investive*, *offensive*, *persuasive*, *reparative*, *endive*, *olive*, *captive*, *give*, *live*.

I sounds *ee* when follow'd by *gue* or *gues*, *ue* or *ques*, in the end of a word, as *fatigue*, *tigues*, *pique*, *piques*.

I sounds *i* in the end of a syllable, if the following syllable begins with a vowel, as *di-al*, *i-ety*, *ri-ot*, *tri-umph*, *Feremi-ab*, *Feremi-as*, *Ezeki-ab*, or *Hezeki-as*, *Obadi-ab*, *Abi-as*, *Ozi-as*, *Ezechi-as*, *Josi-as*, *Jechoni-as*, *Eli-as*, *Anai-as*, *Azari-as*.

But *i* sounds *ee* short in the end of a syllable, tho' the following syllable begins with a vowel, if it be a proper name that does not end in *iab*, or *ias*, as *Abi-ud*, *Ari-el*, *Eli-ud*, *Mi-ab*, *Eli-acim*, *Miri-am*, *Ezechi-el*, &c.

I sounds *i* in the end of a syllable, if the following syllable begins with a consonant, that does not sound double, as *Di-do*, *Si-mon*, *si-lent*, *lence*, *li-cence*, *cli-mate*, *pri-vate*, *Pi-late*, *pi-rate*, *i-dol*, *i-dle*, *bi-ble*, *I-rish*, *ti-tle*, *ri-dle*, *fi-she*, *spi-der*, *vi-per*.

I sounds *i* in *viscount*, *viscountess*, *island*, *islander*, *isle*, *islet*, because *s* being left out ends the syllable.

I sounds *ee* short, in the end of a syllable if the following syllable begins with a consonant that sounds double, as *ci-ty*, *pi-ty*, *lib-ty*, *wi-dow*, *i-mage*, *spi-rit*, *li-mit*, *Phi-lip*, *very*, *pri-vy*, *princi-pal*, *princi-ple*, *di-vide*, *vine*, *di-vi-ni-ty*, *tri-ni-ty*, *vir-gi-ni-ty*, &c. which are pronounc'd as if written *cit-ty*, *pit-ty*, *lib-berty*, *wid-dow*, *im-mage*, *spir-rit*, *li-mit*, *Phil-lip*, *liv-very*, *priv-vy*, *princip-ple*, *div-vide*, *div-vine*, *div-vin-ni-trin-nit-ty*, *vir-gin-nit-ty*.

I often sounds *ee* short in the end of a syllable, if the following syllable begins with *t* consonants, as *Bi-shop*, *pi-stol*, *ci-tron*, pronounce *citorn*, *gi-blet*, *fi-ster*, *bli-ster*, *ba-ster*, *Chri-stopher*, *di-staff*, *bi-story*, *hi-ther*, *ther*, *whi-ther*, &c.

I is not sounded in *Salisbury*, *venison*, *ordinary*, *extraordinary*, *medicine*, which are pronounc'd *Sallsbury*, *venson*, *ordnary*, *extrordnary*, *medcin*.

I has an obscure sound in *evil*, *devil*; but not quite silent, as some think; for *evl*, *devl* cannot be pronounc'd, because *vl* cannot end a syllable.

Note, that *i* is not written in the end of an English word, but instead of it must be written *y* or *ie*, which may be us'd indifferently, *bounty*, or *bountie*: Let it's better to u

ie, iban y, after f, or s, as crucifie, dignifie, purifie, signifie, busie, crasie, gipsie.

I in gi, li, ni, before a vowel, is often not pronounc'd, and serves only to soften g; and to give a liquid sound to l, and n, as le-gion, re-gion, reli-gion, col-lier, Ita-lian, mil-lion, navil-lion, rebel-lion, va-lient, Wil-liam, compa-nion, commu-nion, o-nion, u-nion, Spa-niard, &c.

Note, that ci, si, ti, before a vowel, sounds like sh. And xi before a vowel, sounds like ksh, as magician, musician, mathematician, logician, rhetorician, physician, Grecian, special, gracious, vicious, precious, &c. Russian, Vespasian, mansion, pension, diversion, conversion, passion, session, mission, &c. Martial, tertian, partial, Gratian, patient, nation, relation, vocation, &c. reflexion, complexion, connexion, crucifixion, defluxion, &c. Yet ci has its own sound before the termination (ation) as annunciation, pronunciation.

. Ci keeps its natural sound in plurals ending in cies, that come from singulars in cy, as mercies from mercy.

Note that ci is written before a vowel, in derivatives from words, that end in ck, cks, or ce, as magician from magick, musician from musick, logician from logick, rhetorician from rhetorick, physician from physick, mathematician

thematician from mathematicks, grace from grace, vicious from vice, proviu from province, &c.

If their derivation be from a Latin substantive of the first declension, ending in *ca*, or of the second declension, and of the neuter gender, ending in *cium*, or *tium*, then us'd ; as *logician* from *logica* ; *gracious* from *tia* ; *beneficial* from *beneficium* ; *vicious* from *tium* ; *precious* from *pretium*.

Note, that *sion* in the end of a word is pronounced, if it follows a consonant, as *manifestion*, &c.

But if *sion* follows a vowel, it has a soft sound to be learn'd better from the living voice, than from the pen, as *evasion*, *vision*, *delusion*, &c.

Ti before a vowel keeps its natural sound, if *s* or *x* goes immediately before it, as *stion*, *digestion*, *combustion*, *fustian*, *bestial*, *stial*, *commixtion*.

Ti sounds like *ci* or *see*, before the termination (*ation*) as *propitiation*.

Ti keeps its natural sound in the beginning of words, as *ties*, *tieth*, *tied*, &c.

Ti keeps its natural sound in plurals ending in *ties*, that come from singulars in *ty*, as *cities* from *city*, *duties* from *duty*, &c.

Ti has its natural sound in comparatives ending in *tier*, and superlatives in *tiest*, that come from *f*

om positives in *ty*, as *dirtier*, *dirtiest*, from *dirty*.

Ti keeps its natural sound before the terminations *es*, *est*, *eth*, *ed*, in verbs ending in *ty*, as *empties*, *emptiest*, *emptieth*, *emptied*, from the verb *to empty*.

Ti keeps its proper sound before a formative ending, that begins with a vowel, and is added to a word that ends in *ti*, or *ty*, as *pitiuous* from *pity*.

Ti retains its natural sound in some Hebrew, and Greek words, as *Phaltiel*, *Shealtiel*, *Sepbarah*, *Coryttia*, *Adramyttium*, &c.

Ti sounds like *f* in *dictionary*, which is pronounced *dic-so-na-ry*.

Note, that *tho'* *tion*, *sion*, and *xion* in the end of words, have almost the same sound, as in *relation*, *conversion*, *evasion*, *connexion*; Yet great care ought to be taken not to write them indifferently.

Wherefore whoever understands the Latin grammar, knows that such words come from a supine in *um*; and that *tion* ought to be written, if the word comes from a supine in *n*; *sion* is to be written, if the word comes from a supine in *sum*; *xion* shou'd be written, when the word comes from a supine in *xum*; *relation*, *vocation*, &c. end in *tion*; because they come from the supines *relatum*, *vocatum*. *conversion*, *passion*, *session*, *mission*, *evasion*, *delusion*, &c. end in *sion*, because they

come from the supines *conversum*, *passum*, *missum*, *evasum*, *visum*, *delusum*. lastly *reflexion*, *complexion*, *connexion*, *crifixion*, *defluxion*, end in *xion*, because they come from the supines *reflexum*, *complexum*, *connexum*, *crucifixum*, *defluxum*.

But such as don't understand the Latin grammar, can have no better rule, than, in reading carefully to observe what words end in *tion*, and *xion*.

I is often apostrophed in these two words, it, as *he's*, for *he is*; *it's*, for *it is*; *in't*, for *in it*; *'tis*, *'twas*, *'twere*, *'twill*, *'twould*, for *it is*, *it was*, *it were*, *it will*, *it would*.

O

THE vowel *o* has three sounds in English words, viz. *o*, *oo*, *au*, as in *robe*, *Roform*.

O sounds *o* in the end of these monosyllables, *go*, *ho*, *lo*, *no*, *so*, *tho'* *wo*.

O sounds *oo*, in the end of these, *do*, *unto*, *who*, *two*, *thro'*

Note, the foregoing words, and too, are the only if not the only English words of one syllable that end in *o*; and that the sound of *o*, in the end of other words, is commonly written with *ow*, as *bow*, *blow*, *crow*, *flow*, *morow*, *tow*, *slow*, (*window*) &c. Except proper names and words deriv'd from other languages, as *Dido*, *Nero*, *Plato*, and *tob*

co, indigo, &c. Except likewise doe, croe, foe, roe, floe, toe, owe, shew, shrew, ewe, although, though, thorough, borough, Marlborough. And several proper names of places, ending in burgh, wherein gh sounds like o, as Edinburgh, Gottenburgh, Hamburg.

O sounds o, in the end of a syllable, if the sound of the consonant, that begins the following syllable, be not doubled, as *glo-ry*, *sto-y*, *so-her*, *ho-ly*, *Do-ver*.

O sounds o short in *co-ver*, not *kiver*, *ho-ver*, *po-verty*, not *pau-verty*, as some pronounce it.

O sounds o short, in the end of a syllable, if the following syllable begins with *th*, as *o-ther*, *bro-ther*, *mo-ther*, *smo-ther*, *no-thing*.

O sounds o short in *bo-rough*, *Marlbo-rough*, *co-lour*, *co-lumbine*, *co-lonel*, *co-ney*, *co-zen*, *do-zen*, *wo-man*.

And o sounds ee short in *wo-men*.

O sounds au in the end of a syllable, if the sound of the following consonant be doubled, as *bo-dy*, *co-dicil*, *co-py*, *co-met*, *co-medy*, *ho-nest*, *ho-nour*, *mo-dest*, *vo-lume*, *impo-stume*, *ho-spital*, *co-lumn*, *lo-gick*, *apo-stacy*, *fo-reign*, *so-phister*, *o-racle*, *Mo-rison*, *ho-lyday*: Because they are pronounc'd as if written *bod-dy*, *cop-py*, &c.

O sounds o short in *mo-ney*, *ho-ney*.

O is lost in *Nicholas*, which is pronounc'd *Nicklas*.

The first *o* is lost in *coroner*, and the second *o* sounds like *ow*, pronounced *crowner*.

The second *o* is lost in *colonel*, which is pronounced *curnel*.

O sounds *o* long, when follow'd by a consonant, and a final *e*, or *es*, as *globe*, *globes*, *robes*, *more*, *home*, *tone*, *rove*, *grove*, *strove*.

Except *come*, *some*, *done*, *gone*, *purpose*, *Espey*, *nope*, *love*, *dove*, *glove*, *above*.

And *o* sounds *oo* long in *Rome*, *lose*, *whoso*, *move*, *prove*, and in the compounds of the two last, *remove*, *reprove*, *improve*, &c. *behave*, *behoves*.

One is pronounced *won*.

If a formative ending, that begins with a vowel, be put instead of *e* final, the foregoing *o* has the same sound, as if *e* final had been still in its place: As for example, *o* has the same sound in *rou-ing*, *com-ing*, *lov-ing*, *los-ing*, *mov-ing*, *prov-ing*, as in *rove*, *come*, *love*, *lose*, *move*, *prove*.

O sounds *au*, when a consonant, or consonants follow it in the same syllable, as *fast*, *stop*, *storm*, *scorn*, *short*, *sorts*, *fond*, *fol-ly*.

Yet *o* sounds *o* long in *comb*, *both*, *forth*, *ford*, *sword*, *fort*, *effort*, *port*, *transport*, *report*, *support*, *sport*, *form* to sit on, *only*, *forge*, *force*, *divorce*, *pork*, *porch*, *monk*, *monkey*, *portion*, *Job*, a proper name.

O sounds *o* short, but not *au* in *Jordan*.

O sounds *oo* in *wolf*, *tomb*, *womb*, *conjure*, *constable*, *conduit*, *London*, *Monday*, *month*, *Mouth*, *attorney*, *sponge*, *conger*, *wonder*.

The second *o* sounds *oo* short in *comfort*, *Holborn*, and in *dost*, *doth*.

O sounds like *e* in *anchor*, *maggot*, *faggot*.

O in (*ol*) in the end of a syllable sounds *o*, as *wholsome*, *Hol-ford*, *Bol-ney*, *Hol-man*, *Colchester*, *Col-brook*, *Bol-ton*, *bol-ster*, *hol-ster*, *upholsterer*, *sol-dier*, *Bristol*, *Hol-born*.

Except the following syllable begins with *l*, as *fol-ly*, *jol-ly*.

O sounds *o* long in (*oll*) as *toll*, *poll*, *roll*, *con-roll*, *comptroller*, which is pronounc'd *controler*.

Except *droll*, *loll*.

O sounds *o* long in these words, *bold*, *hold*, *cold*, *old*, *scold*, *sold*, *told*, except *gold*.

O sounds *o* long in (*olt*) as *bolt*, *colt*, *holt*, *Rolt*.

O sounds *o* long in (*ost*) as *ghost*, *host*, *most*, *post*, *rost*, *toft*. Except *cost*, *frost*, *loft*.

O sounds *o* long in participles ending in (*orn*) as *born*, *shorn*, *sworn*, *torn*, *worn*, coming from *to bear*, *shear*, *swear*, *tear*, *wear*. Yet *o* sounds *au* in *born*, (*natus*) come into the world.

O between *w* and *s*, sounds *o* short, as *world*, *werd*, *work*, *worship*, *worth*, *worthy*, *worm*, *worst*, *worsted*.

O sounds *o* long, in words of one syllable ending in (*ogue*) as *rogue*, *vogue*.

But *o* sounds *au* in words of many syllables in (*ogue*) that are deriv'd from the Greek, as *apologue*, *catalogue*, *decalogue*, *dialogue*, *epilogue*, *prologue*, *synagogue*. Except *collogue*, *prerogue*.

Op in the end of words of many syllable sounds *up*, as *Bishop*, *Bishoprick*, *Æsop*, *byss*, *syrop*.

Om in the same syllable sounds *um*, as *companion*, *commission*, *command*, *commend*, *comfort*, *Lombard*, *kingdom*, *besom*, *custom*, *boisterous*, *confits*, *fathom*, *random*, *pommel*, *whom*, & Except *common*, *compliment*, and *compte* wherein *om* sounds *ou*, and *p* is mute, and pronounced *counter*.

On in the end of words has an obscure sound, as in *bacon*, *bason*, *mason*, *Hutton*, *mutton*, *button*, *capon*, *Barton*, *Burton*, *Preston*, *Weston*, *reason*, *lesson*, &c.

O is transplac'd, and sounded before *r* in *apron*, *iron*, *inviron*, *citron*, *saffron*, *chaldron*, *squadron*, which are pronounced *aporn*, *i-orn*, *invirn*, *ci-torn*, *safforn*, *chaudorn*, *squadorn*.

Mon and *non* in the end of a word have an obscure sound, as *sermon*, *summon*, *cannon* to which may be added *abandon*.

On sounds (*in*) in *flaggon*, *waggan*.

O sounds *o* long in *gross*.

O is lost in *carrion*, *cushion*, *fashion*, *chariot* which are pronounced *carrin*, *cushin*, *fash* or *fashun*, *charit*.

U

THE vowel *u* has two sounds in English words, viz. *u* long, and *oo* short, as *cure*, *cut*.

U sounds *u* long somewhat like the French *u*, in the end of a syllable, if the sound of the following consonant be not doubled, as *fu-ry*, *pu-rity*, *cu-rious*, *mu-sick*.

U sounds *oo* short in the end of a syllable, if the sound of the following consonant be doubled, as *stu-dy*, *fru-strate*, which are pronounc'd, as if written *stud-dy*, *frus-strate*.

U sounds like *e* in *bury*, *burial*, which are pronounc'd *berry*, *berrial*.

U sounds like *i* in *busie*, *business*, which are pronounc'd *bisie*, *bizness*.

U sounds like *ow* in *cucumber*.

U sounds *u* long when follow'd by a consonant, and a final *e* or *es*, as *muse*, *cure*, *cures*, *pure*, *fume*, *fumes*.

Except *adventure*, *architecture*, *conjecture*, *conjure*, *injure*, *creature*, *feature*, *figure*, *fracture*, *furniture*, *gesture*, *impostume*, *imposture*, *inclosure*, *indenture*, *jointure*, *juncture*, *lecture*, *leisure*, *manufacture*, *mixture*, *nature*, *nuriture*, *overture*, *pasture*, *peradventure*, *picture*, *pleasure*, *posture*, *pressure*, *rapture*, *Scripture*, *Sculpture*, *stature*, *structure*, *tenure*, *tincture*, *torture*, *treasure*, *venture*, *verdure*, *vesture*, *volume*, *vulture*.

U has the same sound before a consonant, and a formative ending, that begins with a vowel, and is put in place of *e* final; as it has before a consonant and *e* final, as for example, *u* has the same sound in *mus-ing*, *cur-ing*, *conjur-ing*, *ventur-ing*, as in *muse*, *cure*, *conjure*, *venture*.

U sounds *oo* short, when one or several consonants follow it in the same syllable, as *but, cut, run, up, un-der, drum, rust, burst*.

U is lost in *intituled*, which is pronounced *intitled*.

U is not sounded after *g*, and only hard the *g*, as *guard, guest, guide, guilty, tongue, plague, Hague, rogue, vogue, fatigue, catalogue, decalogue, dialogue, epilogue, prologue, synagogue, &c.* Except *ague, argue, Montag*

U is lost in *buy*, and *Guy*, where it serves only to harden the sound of *G*.

U sounds before *r* in *frumenty*, which is pronounced *furmetry*.

Y

Y Is sometimes a vowel, and sometimes consonant.

Y is a vowel, when it follows a consonant or *a, e, o*, in the same syllable, as *by, day, & boy*.

Y is a consonant, when it comes before a vowel, in the beginning of a word or syllable, as *yarn, yet, be-yond, Con-yers, Law-yer*.

The vowel *y* is a Greek vowel, and is used in words originally Greek, or in the end of words instead of *i*.

Note, that tho' *y* or *ie* may be us'd indifferently in the end of a word of many syllables as *bounty, or bountie*. Yet 'tis better

use ie than y, after f or s, as crucifie, busie, rather than crucify, busy.

The vowel *y* has two sounds in *English* words, viz. *i* long, and *ee* short, as *Hymen*, *Dryden*, *cypher*, *Cyrus*, *Cyclops*, *cypress*, *Cyprius*, *type*, *tyrant*, *Babylon*, *Egypt*, *Apocrypha*, *obysick*, *mystery*, *martyr*, *syllable*, *nymph*, *synchony*, *synagogue*, *lyrick*, *labyrinth*, *hymn*, *chymistry*, *symptom*, *system*, &c.

Y sounds *ee* short in the end of words, as *luty*, *boly*, *happyy*, *happily*, *constantly*, &c.

Y sounds *i* long in monosyllables, as *by*, *cry*, *try*, *my*, *thy*, *why*, &c. And in *July*, *awry*, *illy*, *deny*, *rely*. And in verbs that end in *fy*, or *ply*, as *desy*, *crucify*, *purify*, *amplify*, &c. *apply*, *comply*, *reply*, &c.

Note, that *ies* is *us'd* instead of *ys*, in plurals, whose singulars end in *y*, as *duties*, instead of *dutys*, from *duty*; *cities* for *citys*, from *city*; *mercies* instead of *mercys*, from *mercy*; *bodies* for *bodys*, from *body*.

F is lost in *pennyworth*, which is pronounc'd *penn'orth*.

Y sounds like *u* in *syrop*, which is pronounc'd *surrup*.





OF DIPHTHONGS.

A I

THE diphthong *ai* sounds as *a* in *made*, *fail*, *fair*, *pair*, *brain*, *pain*, *Spain*, &c.

Ai sounds *e* in *again*, *fountain*, *mountain*, *Captain*, *villain*, *wainscot*.

Ai sounds *a* in *plaster*. *A* is lost in *Calai*, pronounced *Callis*.

Ai is divided into two distinct syllables, in several scripture names, as *Ja-ir*, *Mosa-ic*, *Repha-im*, *Ramatha-im*, *Kiriatha-im*, *Ephra-im*.

Yet *ai* is a diphthong, and has a proper sound of both the vowels, in several Hebrew words, such as *ai*, *bebai*, *Sinai*.

A Y

Ay sounds as *ai*, and is us'd for *ai*, in the end of a word, as *day*, *play*, *pray*, *say*, *stay*, *delay*, &c.

A U

The diphthong *au* has its proper sound in *Paul*, *fraud*, *austere*, *august*, *laurel*, *vault*, *sauce*, not *face*.

Au sounds *e* in *aunt*, *daunt*, *gauge*, *Laurence*, *jaundice*, *laugh*, *draught*, *sausage*.

Au in pure French words sounds like *ô*, as *Claude*, pronounce *Clôde*, *bautboy*, pronounce *bôboy*, to which add *tarpaulin*.

Au is often parted, and makes two syllables in proper names, as in *Archela-us*, *Hermola-us*, *Stanisla-us*, *Emma-us*, *Caperna-um*.

A W

Aw, tho' not a diphthong, is us'd instead of *au* in the end of a word, as *claw draw raw law paw raw saw*.

And in the following words, *aw awful awl awkward bawble bawl brawl crawl dawn dawning flawn hawk*, and words or names deriv'd from it, as *Hawkins*, &c. *Hawser lawn pawn spawn spawl sprawl strawberry tawney*.

E I

Ei sounds *é* or *ai*, in *veil vein reign feign neighbour heir eight height sleight weight their*.

Ei sounds as *e* in *bed*, in *foreign either neither leisure heifer*.

Ei sounds as a small *e*, or according to Londoners as *ee*, in *deceit conceit receipt conceive deceive perceive receive seize inveigle*.

Eit sounds (it) in *forfeit surfeit counterfeits*.

Ei is no diphthong, but divided into two syllables, in words compounded with the preposition *re*, as *re-iterate*, *re-imburse*.

Ei is parted, and makes two syllables in *De-ist de-ism de-ity be-ing here-in there-in where-in*.

E is not pronounc'd in *Atbe-ist, atbe-ism, polythe-ism*.

E Y

Ey is us'd instead of *ei* in the end of a word, and sounds *é* or *ai*, in *grey greyhound prey they trey*, or *treypoint, wbey obey convey purvey survey Weymouth*.

Ey sounds *ee* in *alley, Anglesey, balcony, cockney, barley, honey, money, Humphrey Ramsey, tawney, monkey*.

Note, that *y* is often us'd instead of *ey*, in the end of a word, as *mony* instead of *Money*.

Ey sounds *ee* in *key*, according to *Londonsers*.

Ey sounds *i* long in *eye, eyes*.

E U

Eu sounds like *u* long, as *feud, deuce, Deuteronomy, neuter, Europe, eucharist, pleurisie, rheum*.

Eu is no diphthong in *Bartime-us*, *Zacche-us*. Nor in *here-upon*, *here-unto*, *there-upon*, *there-unto*, *where-upon*, *where-unto*.

E W

Ew, tho' no diphthong, is us'd instead of *eu* in the end of a word, as *few*, *new*, *blew*, *few*, *dew*, *drew*, *eschew*, *bew*, *view*. And in some other words, as *lewd*, *pewter*, *steward*.

Ew sounds like *aw* in *chew*. And like *o* in *shew*, *shrew*, *shrewd*, *Shrewsbury*, *sew* with a needle. And like *yo*, in *ewe*, the female of sheep. And like *ee* in *nephew*. And like *er* in *curfew*, which is pronounc'd *curfer*.

O I

The sound of *oi* is heard in *toil*, *oil*, *noise*, *voice*, *rejoice*, *choice*, &c.

But *boil*, *broil*, *spoil*, have a smaller sound.

Oi is not a diphthong, in words compounded with *con*, which loses *n* before *i*, as *con-union*, *co-incide*.

Oi is no diphthong in *do-ing*, *go-ing*.

O Y

Oy is us'd instead of *oi*, in the end of a word, as *boy*, *coy*, *joy*, *destroy*, *employ*, &c.

Oy sounds like *i* in *voyage*.

O U

The proper sound of *ou* is heard in *y*
bound, round, found, loud, proud, cloud,
mouth, south, house, mouse, bout, &c.

Ou sounds *oo* short, or a broad *u* in *c*
couple, courage, journey, touch, flourish, no
 And *oo* long in *course, could, should, &*
you, your, youth, soup, accoutre, source,
 in the termination (*moult*) in the name
 several places in England, viz. *Portsm*
Plimouth, Falmouth, Dartmouth, Weym
Tarmouth, &c. *ou* sounds *oo* short.

Ou sounds *oo* short in the terminations
 and (*ous*) as *favour, fervour, labour, Sat*
endeavour, valour, succour, famous, pious,
ligious, righteous, &c.

Ou sounds *o* in *Gloucester.* And *o* the
country, courtesy, double, jealousy, tre
scourge. And *o* long in *fair, mourn, m*
ing.

Ou before *gh* sounds *o*, as *though, alth*
borough, thorough, Marlborough.

Ou sounds *oo* short, or *u* in *enough, r*
ough, chough, which are pronounc'd
ruff, tuff, chuff.

Ou sounds like *au*, or *o* short, in *c*
Gough, trough, which are pronounc'd
rof.

Ou sounds *oo* in *through.*

Ou before *ght* sounds like *ou*, as *bought*, *ought*, *faught*, *nought*, *fought*, *thought*, *rought*, &c.

Except *drought*, *droughtby*, which are pronounced *drouth*, *drouthy*.

Ou is found in the end of no *English* word, as *thou* and *you*.

O W

Ow, tho' no diphthong, is us'd instead of *o*, in the end of a word, as *window*, *low*, *no*. And in several other words, tho' not the end, as *owe*, *own*, *owl*, *brown*, *clown*, *own*, *down*, *drown*, *frown*, *gown*, *town*, *bower*, *wager*, *dower*, *dowry*, *bowse*, *dowse*, *fowl*, *owlet*, *Powel*, *towel*, *trowel*, *vowel*, *blowse*, *rowse*, *carrowse*, *coward*, *lowre*, *power*, *wer*, *Howard*, *aduowson*, *bowl*, *rowel*, *shower*, &c.

Ow sounds *o* short in the end of a word of several syllables, as *window*, *willow*, *arrow*, *arrow*, *narrow*, *sorrow*, *follow*, *borrow*, *billow*, &c. And likewise in their plurals, *indows*, *willows*, *arrows*, &c.

Ow sounds like *oo* in *cuckow*.

Ow in these monosyllables, has a full sound like *ow* in *town*, *bow* to bend, *cow*; *how*, *now*, *ow* a beast, *vow*: And likewise in their plurals, *cows*, *vows*.

Ow sounds *o* long in these monosyllables, *ow* to shoot with, *blow*, *crow*, *flow*, *know*, *low*.

low, mow, row, sow or plant, slow, snow, throw. And in their plurals, *bows, crows.*

Note, that *tho' aw, ew, ow, are us'd instead of au, eu, ou, in the end of words, they are no diphthongs, because w is not a vowel for if w were a vowel, it wou'd make a syllable either before or after a consonant, as all vowels do, as you see wb, or bw spell nothing.*

E A

The diphthong *ea* has four sounds in English words, as in 1 *bread*, 2 *bear*, 3 *dear*, 4 *beard*.

Ea has the first sound in *bread, dead, dread, deaf, breast, beaken, head, lead the metal, breadth, breath, death, earth, ear, breakfast, ready, already, spread, stealth, wealth, health, read, (did read,) feather, leather, weather, cleanse, cleanly, tread, threaten, threaten, leaven, heaven, vengeance, sweat, heavy, pheasant, pleasant, pleasure, treasure, measure, meadow, endeavour, jealous, pearl, dearth, realm, leap, &c.*

Ea has the second sound in *bear, sweat, tear, wear, weary, early, pear, break, great.*

Ea has the third sound in *appear, cheap, clear, clean, dear, year, near, bear, arrear, instead, to read, weasel.*

Ea has the fourth sound in *heart, hearty, bearken, serjeant.*

a in most other words has the second sound according to some, and the third sound according to others, especially *Londoners*, as in following words, *flea, plea, pea, sea, tea, veal, beans, please, veal, meat, eat, ear, fear, reason, season, seam, stream, lean, to beat, creature, feature, beat, beast, beard, beadle, speak, shear, spear, seat, conceal, glean, reap, to steal, meal, wheat, sheaf, cease, ease, easy, dean, to lead, cheap, leave, heathen, preach, teach, each, peace,*

a is not a diphthong in words that keep *e* for the formative ending *able*, as in *peace-able, service-able, change-able, charge-able, manageable, blame-able, move-able, manage-able.*

a is not a diphthong in *miscellaneous*.

a is not a diphthong in words deriv'd from Hebrew, Greek, or Latin, in Hebrew words, as *Kadeshbarne-a, Kirjathje-arim*; in Greek words, as *Cesaré-a, Judé-a, idé-a, ocean, réal, thea-tre*; in Latin words, as *be-ati-ate, re-al, nause-ate, deline-ate, cre-ate, creature*. Except *creature*.

a is no diphthong in words compounded with the prepositions *pre, re*, as *pre-amble, resume*.

a is no diphthong in *here-after, here-about, at, there-about, there-at, where-as, where-its, where-at*.

E E

The diphthong *ee* has its proper sound
see, seek, meek, meet, feed, seed, creep,
keep, sleep, street, &c.

Ee is no diphthong in words originally
brew, as *Be-erites, Be-ershebah.*

But *eel* sounds *el* in *Beelzebub.*

Ee is no diphthong in words compo-
und with *pre* or *re*, as *pre-eminence, re-enter,*
establish.

Ee is no diphthong in *where-ever.*

E O

Eo sounds *e* short, like *e* in *bed, in je-*
dy, leopard, Leonard, feoffee.

Eo sounds *ee* in *people, foodary.*

Eo sounds like *u* short, in *dungeon, gud-*
pigeon, widgeon, luncheon, sturgeon, sur-
Chirurgeon, wherein *e* serves to soften *g*.

Eo sounds like *o* short in *George*, where
serves only to soften *G* before *o*, and is
nounc'd *jorge.*

Eo sounds like *oo* short in *yeoman.*

Eo is no diphthong in *here-of, ther-*
there on, where of, where-on.

I E

Ie sounds like *ee*, as *brief, chief, &*
grieve, thief, field, fiend, &c.

e sounds short in *mischief*, *sieve*.

e sounds like *e* short in *friend*, *friends*,
friendly, *friendship*, *friendless*.

e us'd instead of *y* in the end of a word,
the same sound as *y*, as for example, *ie*
nds *ee* short in *bountie*, *busie*, *gipsie*; be-
fore *y* sounds *ee* short in *bounty*, *busy*, *gipsy*;
ie sounds *i* long in *purifie*, *signifie*; be-
fore *y* sounds *i* long in *purify*, *signify*. See
the sound of *y* in the end of a word.

e in *ies*, sounds *ee* short, as *cities*, *duties*,
cries, *mercies*.

But it sounds *i* long in *denies*, *relies*: And
the terminations (*fies*, *plies*) in the third
person singular of verbs, as *purifies*, *applies*,

And likewise in monosyllables, as *cries*,
lies, *ties*, *tries*.

e is no diphthong when *ie* comes before the
terminative endings *er*, *est*, *eth*, as *happi-er*,
pi-est, *repli-eth*, *carri-er*.

e is no diphthong in Hebrew words, as
Isa-er, *Eli-azer*, *Ezechi-el*, *Gabri-el*, *Ga-
li-el*.

Nor in words originally Latin, as *di-et*,
li-et, *cli-ent*, *ori-ent*, *trans-ent*, *sci-ence*,
ci-ety, *pi-ety*, *sobri-ety*, *soci-ety*, *vari-ety*.

And several other words ending in (*iety*)
which come from Latin words in *ietae*, be-
cause *ie* is no Latin diphthong.

O A

The proper sound of *oa* is like *o* long, as *boat, broach, coach, cloak, coast, float, goal, load, loaf, oak, &c.*

Oa sounds *au* in *broad, abroad, groat.*

And *o* short in *oat-meal.*

Oa sounds like *ai* in *goal* (or *Prison*) which is pronounc'd *jail.*

Oa is no diphthong in *Go-a.* Nor in Hebrew words, as *Zo-an, Zo-ar, Gilbo-a, Ah-no am, Ec-anerges, Robo-am, Jo-atbam.*

Oa is not a diphthong in words compounded with *con*, which loses *n*, before a word that begins with *a*, as *co-adjutor, co-agulate, coalition.*

O O

The diphthong *oo* has its proper sound in *fool, stool, tool, moon, noon, soon, tooth, broom, loom, room, goose, sooth, &c.*

Oo has a shorter sound, in *foot, foot, flood, good, blood, look, took.*

Oo sounds *o* long in *door, floor, moor.*

Oo sounds *ou* in *soothsayer, swooning.* (It also sounds like *oo* in *shoe.*)

Oo is no diphthong in words deriv'd from Hebrew, Greek or Latin, as in *Bo-os, Co-operate.*

U I

Ui has three sounds, first *u* long, second *i* long, third *ee* short.

First *ui* sounds *u* long in *bruise*, *bruit*, *cruse*, *fruit*, *Tuite*, *recruit*.

Second *ui* sounds *i* long, when *g* or *q* goes before it, and a consonant and a final *e* or *es* after it, as *guide*, *guides*, *quire*, *quires*, *quite*. In this case *u* after *g* seems to be of no use than to give a hard sound to *g*.

Third *ui* sounds *ee* short, when *g* or *q* goes before it; and a consonant or consonants after, as *guild-hall*, *guilt*, *quill*, *quilt*, *quit*, &c.

Ui sounds *ee* short in *build*, *built*, *conduit*, *suited*.

Ui is no diphthong in many foreign words, as *Jesu-it*, *casu-ist*, *genu-ine*, *fru-ition*, *amity*, *perspicu-ity*, *gratu-ity*.

U A

Ua following *g*, *q*, or *f*, is a diphthong; it sounds *a*, as in *guard*, *language*, *lingual*, *quality*, *quantity*, *persuade*, *dissuade*, *persuasive*, *dissuasive*, and *suavity*, an obsolete word for *sweetness*.

U E

Ue following *g* or *q*, or in the end of a word, is a diphthong.

Ue

Ue following *g*, sounds *é*, if *ue* be not the end of a word; the *u* serving only to harden the sound of *g*, as in *guest*, *Gueland*, *Guerdon*, *Guerkins*, &c.

Ue (in the end of a word) following *g* not pronounc'd; *u* serving only to harden the sound of *g*; and *e* being final is silent, as usual in most words, as *apologue*, *catalogue*, *dialogue*, *epilogue*, *prologue*, *synagogue*, *collogue*, *rogue*, *prorogue*, *vogue*, *colleague*, *ph intrigue*, *fatigue*, *league*, *tongue*.

Yet *ue* sounds *u* in *ague*, *argue*, *Montague*.

The sound of *ue* after *q*, may be heard in *quenck*, *quell*, *question*.

Que sounds like *k* in words coming from Latin words in *quus*, as *antique*, *oblique*, *reliques* from *antiquus*, *obliquus*, *reliquus*. These words are now spelt with *k* at the end.

Que sounds like *ke* in many words come from the French, as *masquerade*, *picnique*.

And *que* sounds like *ke* in *banquet*, *Exquer*, *conquer*. And in *catholique*, which is better written *catholick*; *catholique* being the French way of writing it.

Ue in the end of a word not following *q*, sounds *u*, *e* being only added, to conceal the nakedness of *u*; because an English word does not end in *u*, but takes *ew*, or *ue* instead. Yet *ew* or *ue* may not be us'd indifferently in the end of a word: The following words end in *ue*, *accrue*, *avenue*, *blue*, *due*, *hue*, *sue*, *ensue*, *pursue*, *indue*, *issue*.

issue, true, statue, value, virtue, continue, retinue, residue, rescue, fescue, perdue, glue, rue, spue, which is also written *spew*; *construe*, wherein *u* sounds before *r*, and is pronounc'd *constur*.

You see that *e* final lengthens *u*, in most of the foregoing words, especially those of one syllable, or their compounds, as *sue, pursue, ensue, glue, true*.

Ue is no diphthong, unless it be in the end of a word, or preceded by *g* or *q*, as *cru-el, cru-elty, du-el, gru-el, flu-ent, afflu-ence, &c.*

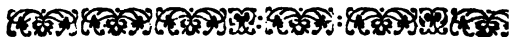
U O

Uo is only found after *q*, in *English* words, and sounds like *o*, and *quo* sounds like *ko*, as *quote, quotidian, quotient, liquor*.

Quo has a different sound from *ko*, in *aliquot*, which (tho' a Latin word) is us'd in *Arithmetick*, as the *aliquot* parts of a pound.

Æ and *æ* are no *English* diphthongs: Yet *æ* is often found in Latin proper names; and *æ* in several words originally Greek; they both sound like *é*, as *Æneas, Æsop, Cæsar, Ætna, Phœnix, Mæcanas*. *Oeconomy* is always written with *oe*, not join'd in one character: Yet these words are now usually written with a single *e*, in *English* words. But *e* is commonly written instead of *æ* and *æ* in common words, as *equity, female, tragedy, comedy*; tho'

tho' they come from *aquitas*, *fœmina*, & *comœdia*.



OF TRIPHTHONGS.

THERE are three triphthongs in *viz. eau, ieu, and uai* after *q*.

Eau sounds like *u* long, as *beauty*, & derivatives, *beautiful*, &c.

Eau sounds *o* long in *beau*, *beaus*, or because it sounds like *o* in *French*, and is a pure *French* word.

Eau sounds like final *le* or 'l, in *portman* which is commonly pronounc'd *portman* or *portman*'l.

Ieu sounds like *u* long, as *adieu*, *lieu* *Ieu* in *lieutenant* sounds like *iv*.

Uai is only found after *q*, as in *quaint*.



OF CONSONANTS.

B

B is not sounded after *m*, nor before the same syllable, as *lamb*, *comb*, *comb*, *tomb*, *womb*, *dumb*, *crumb*, *plumb*, *thumb*, *limb*, *debt*, *doubt*.

But *b* is mute, or like *t*, in *subtle*, *suttle*.

C

C has two sounds in *English* words, a hard sound like *k*, and a soft sound like *s*.

C sounds like *k* before *a, o, u, l, r*, as *cat, an, cut, clasp, creep.*

And before *n* in *Cnidos*.

C sounds like *k* in the end of a syllable, before a consonant or consonants in the next syllable, as *rec-tor, nec-tar, act, acts, t, sects, back, backs, neck, necks.*

Were it not that *English* words never end naked *c*, it would be altogether useless to write *k* after *c* in the end of a word; *c* having then the sound of *k*.

C sounds as *g* in *clyster*, pronounc'd *glister*.

C sounds like *s* before *e, i, y*, as *cell, city, press, mercy.*

Yet *c* sounds like *k* in *sceptick, scepticism, skelton*, which is likewise written *skeliton*, or otherwise written *Kish*.

C between *s* and *e, i* or *y*, is lost, as *scepter, scent, scene, science, sciatica, Scythia, Scythian.*

C is lost in *verdict, indictment, perfect, vitals*, which is pronounc'd *vittles*.

C sounds like *z* in *squintancy*, which is pronounc'd *quinzy*.

The proper sound of *ch* is heard in *char, these, child, chosen, church, Rachel, arch, arch-Bishop, Arch-Deacon, Arch-Duke, breach, rich, &c.*

Ch before *r* sounds like *k*, as *Christ*, &c.

Ch between *s* and *o* sounds like *k*, as *scholar*, *school*, to which may be added *scheme*.

Ch sounds *k* in words ending in *arch*, as *patriarch*, *monarch*, *tetrarch*, &c.

Ch sounds *k* in *archangel*, tho' *arch* in the beginning of other words, has the proper English sound, as *Arch Bishop*, &c. as above.

Because *arch*, when it signifies chief or head, sounds *ark* before a vowel, and *arch* before a consonant, as *arch-angel*, *arch-bishop*.

Ch sounds like *k* in several foreign words, and proper names of scripture, as *Achilles*, *Anchises*, *Archippus*, *Antiochus*, *Antioch*, *Achan*, *Achor*, *ach*, *Nachor*, *Bacchus*, *Baruch*, *Zachary*, *catechism*, *eucharist*, *chaos*, *Chalcedon*, *charakter*, *chart*, *Chedarlaomer*, *Chiron*, *chymist*, *chord*, *choler*, *eccho*, *eunuch*, *Enoch*, *Echlin*, *Malchus*, *Mardocheus*, *Melchisedeck*, *Nebuchadnezzar*, *mechanick*, *Michael*, *Nicholas*, *stomach*, *marchioness*. Except *Cberubim*, *Rachel*, *Tychicus*.

Ch sounds like *qu* in *choir*, *chorister*, which are pronounc'd *quire*, *querister*.

Ch is mute in *schism*, *drachm*, *yacht*, which are pronounc'd *sizm*, *dram*, *yaut*, or *yot*.

C is lost in *schedule*, which is pronounc'd *shedule*.

H is lost in *Schrevelius*, pronounced *Screvelius*.

Ch sounds like *sh* in words purely French, because it sounds so in French, as *Chevalier*, *champaign*, *machine*, *marechal*, *dischevelé*, which

Of Consonants.

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ich are pronounc'd in *English*, *Shevaleer*, *mpane*, *masheen*, *mareschal*, *dis-shevel'd*. Yet *chine* is originally a Greek word.

Ch sounds like *t* in *vouchsafe*. And like *s* *Chirurgion*, which is pronounc'd *surjon*.

D

D is not founded in *ribband*, *Wednesday*, *rich* are pronounc'd *ribbin*, *Wensday*.

te, that *'d* is often chang'd into *t*, as *instead* of *burn'd*, *clasp'd*, *choak'd*, *look'd*, *touch'd*, may be written *burnt*, *claspt*, *choakt*, *lookt*, *toucht*.

F

F sounds like *v* in the the particle *of*.

ote, that *ves* is *us'd* instead of *fs*, or *fes* in *plurals*, whose *singulars* end in *f*, or *fe*, as *loaves* instead of *loafs*, from *loaf*; *lives* instead of *lifes*, from *life*.

Yet *singulars* ending in *oof*, keep *oofs* in *their plurals*, as *proof*, *proofs*, *roof*, *roofs*, to which add *dwarf*, *dwarfs*.

F sounds like *r* in *bandkerchief*. *ff* is lost *bailiff*, which is pronounc'd *baily*.

G

G has a hard, and a soft sound in *English* words, as in *garment, gender*.

G has a hard sound before *a, o, u, l, r*, as *garment, gone, gun, glass, grove*.

G has a hard sound, when it ends a word or syllable, and before a final *s*, as *bag, leg, big, dog, bug, bags, legs, dogs, bugs, big-ness*.

G before *m* or *n* in the end of a word, not pronounc'd, but serves to lengthen the syllable, as if it ended in *e*, as *phlegm, sign, design, reign, sovereign, arraign*.

Except *lign-aloes, condign, malign, benign, impugn*.

'Tis become common not to pronounce *g* before *n*, in the beginning of a word, as in *gnash, gnat, gnaw*; which is a great mistake as appears by the sound of the second syllable, (*gni*) in *ma-gnitude*; for none that understands the Division of an *English* word into syllables, will, nor can deny, that (*gni*) is the second syllable; now if *gnat* spells *nat*, *gn* spells *ni*; and therefore *ma-gnitude* ought to be pronounc'd *ma-nitude*, if *g* be not pronounc'd before *n*.

G before *l* is not sounded in some foreign words, as *seraglio, Ostiglia*; yet *g* gives a liquid sound to *l*, such as *ll* has in *collier*.

G after *n* in the end of a word is not pronounc'd, but gives a sharper sound to *n*, as *finding, long, strong, young*, to which may be added

dded length, strength. Yet *g* has a harder sound in *long-er*, *strong-er*, *young-er*.

G does not sharpen the sound of *n* in *shilling*, *stocking*, *Fleming*.

G has a soft sound before *e*, *i*, *y*, as *gentle*, *finger*, *clergy*.

Yet *g* before *e* and *i*, has a hard sound in proper names of the bible, *g* being so pronounc'd in their original, as *Geba*, *Gehenna*, *Jethsemane*, *Gibon*, *Gilboa*.

G sounds hard before *e* and *i*, in several proper names, as *Gelderland*, *Seager*, *Gibbons*, *Gibson*, *Gilman*, *Gilbert*, *Gill*, *Gilpin*, *Gifford*, *Giddings*, *Gittins*, *Gildon*, *Gillet*, &c.

G likewise has a hard sound before *e* and *i*, in the following words, *geese*, *geld*, *get*, *gear*, *gewgaws*, *anger*, *hunger*, *Hungerford*, *wonger*, *linger*, *finger*, *gittern*, *eager*, *meager*, *anger*, *tyger*, *together*, *begin*, *conger*, *eel*, *gild*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girdle*, *girt*, *girl*, *gig*, *giggle*, *gills*, *give*, *gift*, *gib*, *gibberish*, *giddy*, *gimblet*, *gibble-gabble*, *gizzard*, *gith*, *Argyle*; with all the compounds and words deriv'd from these.

G has a hard sound before *e* and *i*, if another *g* goes before it, as *dagger*, *stagger*, *swagger*, *Biggins*, *Higgins*, *Huggins*, *Siggins*, *piggin*, *riggin*, *noggin*, &c.

Gh in the beginning of words is pronounc'd like hard *g*, tho' 'tis very seldom found, as *ghastly*, *gherkins*, *ghittar*, *ghost*, *ghostly*.

Gh sounds like *f*, in the end of the following words, as *laugh, cough, Gough, trough, tough, rough, chough, enough, and draught*.

Gh in the termination *burgh*, in the end of several proper names of places, sounds like *o*, as in *Edinburgh, Hamburgh, Gottenburgh*.

Gh sounds like *th* in *sigh*, according to the common way of speaking.

Gh is not sounded in other words, but only lengthens the syllable, as in *high, thigh, nigh, might, mighty, night, light, fight, bright, fight, right, wright, feign, neighbour, eight, height, sleight, freight, weight, weigh, Leigh, daughter, slaughter, taught, ought, nought, sought, thought, wrought, bought, brought, fought, Hugh, plough, borough, Marlborough, Vaughan, though, through*.

Note, that *tho'* and *thro'* are now commonly written instead of *though, through*.

Note also that *t* sounds before *h*, in *drought, droughty, which* are pronounc'd *drouth, drouthy, according to the common way*.

H

H has its proper sound in the beginning of a word, as in *hand, hen, bid, hope, hurt*.

Yet *b* is mute in the beginning of several words, as *herb, heir, heiress, honest, honour, hour, hospital, humble, Humphry*.

H is likewise mute in *John*, and in *Anthony*, *Arthur*, *asthma*, *Thomas*, *Thames*, *thyme*, *Catherine*, as you may see in *th*.

H is not sounded in the end of a word, as *th*, *oh*, *Jeboah*, *Pbarah*, *Sargh*, &c. Unless *e*, *f*, or *t* goes before it, as *each*, *fish*, *mouth*.

And *gh* sounds like *th* in *figh*, tho' it be a corruption in the opinion of some.

J is a consonant, which always sounds as in *ginger*, as *jar*, *jest*, *jilt*, *job*, *just*.

J is to be written before a vowel, in the beginning of a word or syllable, and never follows a vowel or consonant in the same syllable, nor ends a word, even before a final *e* or *es*, as *jar*, *major*, *adjacent*, *un-just*.

Note, that when the sound of soft *g*, is at the end of a word, it is express'd by *ge*, or *dge*, and not by *je*, because *j* cannot end a word, as *rage*, *stage*, *wage*, *wedge*, *knowledge*, *judge*, &c.

All words that begin with the sound of soft *g*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, must be written with *j*, as *jar*, *jolly*, *jump*.

And all proper Names deriv'd from Greek and Hebrew, as *Jesuh*.

Yet the vowel *i* is written before a vowel in the beginning of some Greek words, as *lanthe*, *la*.

If words that begin with soft *g* and *gi*, were written with *je* and *ji*, it would hinder confusion in the spelling.

Some are of opinion, that many words, which now begin with *ge*, were originally spelt with *je*, as *jenleman*, not *gentleman*, and ought to be still so written, which would avoid confusion in spelling.

i and *j* being two very different letters, this being a consonant, and that a vowel, and moreover being different both in sound and shape, ought consequently to have two different names; wherefore the right name of *j*, according to its sound in *Englishe* words, is *jay*, and is so call'd by the best modern grammarians.

K

K is us'd in the beginning of words of a hard sound before *e* and *i*, as *Kent*, *kill*.

K is written before *n*, in the beginning of a word, and has a sound to be heard in *knack*, *knell*, *knife*, *know*, *knuckle*.

K is written between a single vowel, and a final *e* or *es*, as *stake*, *stakes*, *like*, *likes*, *spoke*, *spokes*.

And in the end of a word, after a diphthong, as *break*, *seek*, *steak*, *book*, *books*.

K is us'd in the end of a word after *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, as *milk*, *sink*, *mark*, *flask*.

K is likewise us'd in the end of a word after *c*, as *back*, *neck*, *sick*, *lock*, *suck*, *back*.

cause *English* words seldom or never end *c*, which wou'd be otherwise superfluous, because *c* in the end of a word sounds as *k*, as has been said before in the remarks on *c*.

The sound of *k*, in the beginning of a word, or syllable, before (*a*) (*o*) (*u*) or any consonant besides *n*, is express'd by *c*, as *cat*, *cod*, *cup*, *character*, *clear*, *crap*.

Except *Kalends*, *Kalendar*.

L

The first *l* sounds like *r* in *colonel*, pronounced *curnel*.

L is not pronounc'd in *calf*, *half*, *balk*, *alk*, *chalk*, *stalk*, *talk*, *walk*, *calm*, *palm*, *qualm*, *psalm*, *alms*, *salve*, *fault*, *chaldron*, *aulcon*, *almost*, *almond*, *salmon*, *soldier*, *Bristol*, *Lincoln*, *Holbourn*, *Holmes*, *yolk*, *Bolney*, *folk*.

A double *ll* is written in the end of monosyllables; and a single *l* in the end of words of many syllables, as *ball*, *bell*, *kill*, *loll*, *full*, *skilful*.

A single *l* is written in the end of monosyllables, when a diphthong goes before *l*, as *fail*, *Paul*, *toil*, *foul*, *veal*, *feel*, *soal*, *fook*.

M

M may be plac'd in the same syllable before a vowel, as *mad*, *men*, *mill*, *moss*, *mud*, *my*. But before no consonant, except *n*, in some scripture words, as *Mnason*, *Mna*.

Mp sounds like *un*, in *account*, which is pronounc'd *account*.

Mp sounds like *n*, in *comptroller*, which is pronounc'd *controller*.

N

N in the end of a word after *m*, is not pronounc'd, as *autumn*, *column*, *contemn*, *condemn*, *damn*, *hymn*, *limn*, *solemn*.

N is likewise mute in *kiln*.

N sounds like *m* in *confits*, which is pronounc'd *cumfits*.

N is lost in *frumenty*, which is pronounc'd *furmety*.

P

P is not pronounc'd in *psalm*, *psalmist*, *psalter*.

P is silent before *t*, whether in the same syllable or not, as *Ptolomy*, *ptisane*, *receipt*, *tempt*, *attempt*, *contempt*, *exempt*, *emp-ty*, *symp-tom*, *sump-ter*, *redemp-tion*, *assump-tion*, *consump-tion*, *presump-tion*, *sump-tuous*, *presump-tuous*, *presump-tive*, *consumptive*, *contemp-tuously*, *comp-troller*, *compt-er*, which are pronounc'd *controller*, *counter*.

Pb sounds like *f*, when *p* and *b* are in the same syllable, as *Pbaraob*, *phantasie*, *elephant*, *Philip*, *philosophy*, *physick*, *Asaph*, *Joseph*, &c.

Pb sounds like *v* in *nephew*, *Stephen*.

Pb is divided into two syllables in several compounded words, as *shep-berd*, *Clap-baw*, *up-hold*, as you may see in the rules for dividing a word into syllables.

Pb is lost in *phibisick*, which is pronounc'd *isick*.

Q

Q is always follow'd by *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, or *uo*, as *quart*, *quench*, *quit*, *quote*.

The sound of *qua*, *que*, *qui*, *quo*, may be observ'd in the remarks on *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*.

R

R sounds after *e* in *hundred*, *children*.

And after *o* in *apron*, *iron*, *citron*, *saffron*, *chaldron*.

Rb sounds as *r*, as *rheum*, *Rhetorick*, *Rhine*, *Rbenish*, *catarrh*.

S

S has two sounds, a hard hissing sound, and a soft sound like *z*.

S has a hard hissing sound in the beginning of a word, as *sad*, *send*, *sit*, *sold*, *sup*; in the beginning of a syllable, if *s* does not lie between two vowels, as *ab-sent*, *ob-serve*, *re-store*, *pro-spelt*; before *e* final, if *s* lies not between two vowels, as *horse*; and before

a consonant in the same syllable, as *last, clasp, glass.*

S sounds like z in the end of a word, as *lands, makes, takes.*

But *s* sounds hard in *this, thus, yes.*

S sounds like z in words ending in *ism*, as *baptism, schism, solecism, &c.*

And in *damsel, crimson, wisdom, transient, palsy, frensy, or frenzy, clumsy, kersey, whimsy, tansy.*

S between two vowels sounds like z, as *rise, rose, loose to untie, or let go, muse, music, &c.*

Yet *s* has a hard sound in the following words, *base, abase, debase, imbase, case, chase, cease, cruise, bason, mason, house, mouse, louse, loose (dissolute or licentious) beside, besides, beseech, besiege, encrease, decrease, goose, geese, mortise, sausage, garison, dose, close, abstruse, use, abuse, (substantives) concise, (adjective) paradise, excuse, substantive, philosophy, apostacy, heresy, hypocrisy, controversy, courtesie, ecstasy, jealousy, leprosy, pleurisy, prophecy, causey, generosity, Genesis.*

S between a vowel, and final *ure* or *ures*, sounds like the French *j*, as *teisure, measure, pleasure, treasure.*

Su sounds like the French *j*, in *usual.*

S between a vowel and the the terminations (*ion*) (*ier*) sounds like the French *j*, as *evasion, vision, crozier, hosier.*

S sounds like *sh* in *sugar, sure, issue, consume.*

is not pronounc'd in *viscount*, *viscountess*, *and*, *isle*, *Carlisle*, *squinancy*, which is pronounc'd *quinxy*.

The proper sound of *sh* is heard in *sharp*, *shin*, *shop*, *shut*.

Yet *sh* sounds like *ch* in *Walsh*, a surname, which is pronounc'd *Welch*.

'Tis too common a Fault of some, who ask an over and above nicety (forsooth) in asking, to pronounce *sh*, in the beginning of a word before *r*, like *s*; and accordingly pronounce *shred*, *fred*; *shrill*, *fril*; *shrimp*, *mp*; *shrink*, *frink*; *shrine*, *frine*; *shrub*, *b*; *shrowd*, *frowd*; *Shrewsbury*, *Srewsbury*; *Wopshire*, *Sropshire*, &c. which is as unreasonable, as to pronounce, *sharp*, *sarp*; *shell*, *sell*; *sin*, *sep*; *shut*, *sut*. And moreover *sr* begins no word or syllable in Eng-

sh is divided into two syllables in some compounded words, as *Feverf-ham*, *Leuf-ham*, *enf-ham*, &c. as you'll find in the Rules dividing a word into syllables.

T

There's nothing remarkable in *t*, but *th* and before a vowel.

Th has two sounds, a hard sound, and a soft one.

The proper and most usual sound of *th* is hard, as in *thank*, *think*, *thick*, *thin*, *thing*, *thigh*, *thief*.

thief, thatch, thought, thousand, thunder, thraldom, throne, throng, thread, thrive, through, thro', thorough, throw, throat, thrust, thrust, bath, bath, worth, birth, mirth, death, breath, breadth, dearth, hearth, health, wealth, path, paths, depth, truth, with, within, without, cloth, tooth, teeth, wrath, mouth, fourth, &c.

Th has a soft sound in the following words, *the, thee, they, their, there, than, then, than, thence, this, these, that, those, thus, thou, thy, thine, though, tho', although, altho', farthing, fathom, to bathe, swathe, bluish, sythe, tithes, bequeath, seeth, to loath, cloath, or clothe, clothier, to breathe, booth, sooth, swoath, month, gather, together, rather, father, farther, further, feather, leather, either, neither, nether, mother, brother, other, smother, smother, hither, thither, whither, whether, wither, weather, &c.* that end in *ther* or *thers*.

Th sounds like *t* in *Anthony, Arthur, Asthma, Esther, Thomas, Thames, Thanet, thyme, Catherine*, which is pronounc'd *Kattern*, *phthisick*, which is pronounc'd *tisick*.

Th is divided into two syllables, in some compounded words, as *Chat-ham, Eli-ham, Grant-ham, &c.* as may be seen in the Rules for dividing a word into syllables.

The sound of *ti* before a vowel, may be known in the remarks on *i*.

T between *f* and final *le* or *les*, is either lost, or very little heard, as *castle, wrestle, tiffle, bustle, castles, &c.*

T is lost in *mortgage*, pronounc'd *morgage*.

V

V is a consonant, which has always the same sound, as in *vast*, *vent*, *vica*, *vote*, *vulgar*.

V is written before a vowel, in the beginning of a word or syllable, or before a final *e* or *es*, as *vast*, *ta-vern*, *ser-vant*, *gave*, *give*, *dove*, *groves*.

In *English* *v* only goes before vowels, tho' in *French* it goes before *r*, as *vrai*, and before *t* in *Dutch*, as *vlight*.

V may follow a vowel, or the consonants *t* and *r*, in the same syllable, if a final *e* or *es* follow it; but not otherwise, as *grove*, *groves*, *salve*, *selves*, *carve*, *carves*.

V never ends a word or syllable, without *e* or *es* after it, as *love*, *love-ly*, *loves*.

Yet *v* ends a syllable, if the following syllable be a formative ending, that begins with a vowel, and is put instead of *e* final, as *lov-er*, *hav-ing*. The reason is, because a formative ending is spelt by it self, as you may see in the Rules for dividing a word into syllables.

Note, that *v* is never doubled, how strong or heavy soever the accent may fall upon it, as *ra-vish*, *ta-vern*, *ri-ver*, *ne-ver*, *co-ver*.

U and *v*, being as different letters as most in the alphabet both in sound and shape,
and

and besides *u* being a vowel, and *v* a consonant, ought not to be call'd by the same name; wherefore the proper name of *v* is *ver*, according to its sound in *English* words; and letters generally take their name from their sound.

W

W is always a consonant, and never a vowel, as I have shew'd before in the remarks on *aw*, *ew*, *ow*.

W goes before all the vowels, except *u*, as *war*, *wed*, *wit*, *work*.

W precedes no consonant but *b* and *r*, as *what*, *when*, *white*, *whole*, *wrap*, *wretch*, *write*, *wrong*.

W follows no consonant but *d*, *f*, *t*, *th*, as *dwelt*, *sweet*, *twenty*, *thwart*.

W is not sounded before *h*, as *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *whole*, *whore*, *wholsome*. Nor before *r*, as *wrap*, *wretch*, *wrist*, *wrought*. Nor yet in *sword*, *swooning*, *answer*.

W sounds like *o* in *two*, which is pronounc'd *too*.

The proper name of *w*, according to its sound in *English* words, is *we*; for *we* and *a* spells *wa*, as well as *be* and *a* spells *ba*.

W is often not sounded in the beginning of a syllable, if the foregoing syllable ends in *r*, as *Ber-wick*, *War-wick*, *for-ward*, &c.

And sometimes when the foregoing syllable does not end in *r*, as *Ed-ward*, *Green-wich*,
back-

back-ward, penny-worth, which is pronounc'd *pennorth*. Some omit *w* in *midwife*, which they pronounce *midif*.

What's remarkable in *aw, ew, ow*, may be seen in the diphthongs.

X

X is a double consonant, which has the force and sound of *cs* or *ks*.

X begins no word, except some proper names, as *Xanthus, Xanthe, Xantippus, Xantippe, Xaverius, Xenarchus, Xeneades, Xenius, Xenocrates, Xenophanes, Xenophilus, Xenophon, Xenolibia, Xerxenina, Xerxes, Xiphiline, Xyphar*, and some terms not vary'd from the Greek.

X is written in the end of a noun of the singular number, as *ax, wax, ox, box, Cox*, a surname, *fox, pox, pbenix, lynx*.

And in the end of a verb, whose infinitive ends in *x*, as *they vex, will vex, do vex, did vex, to vex*.

The sound of *x* in the end of a word, that is a noun of the plural number, or a verb of the third person singular, whose infinitive does not end in *x*, is express'd by *cks*, after a single vowel, and by *ks* after a diphthong, as *backs, necks, bricks, sticks, rocks, mocks, ducks, breaks, speaks, seeks, leaks, books, looks*.

The sound of *x* is written with *x* in the middle of a word, as *maxim, next, example, oxen,*

oxen, boxes, foxes, explain, extirpate, &c.
 Except *ecstasy*.

Yet the sound of *x* in the middle of a word, is express'd by double (*cc*) before *e* or *i*, as *accent, accelerate, accept, acception, access, accessible, accession, accessory, inaccessible, succeed, success, succession, successful, succedaneous, accidence, accident, accidental, occident, occidental, succinct, succinctness*. Except the following words, which have *c* between *x* and *e* or *i*, *exceed, excell, excellent, excellence, except, excise, excite*.

Note, that *f* is not written after *x*. And *e* is not written after *x*, unless, *o, u, h, t, p* follows. *c*, as *excommunicate, exolve, exchange, exclaim, excrement*. And in *these* words, *exceed, excell, excellent, excellence, excess, except, excise, excite*.

Y

Y is a consonant, when it comes before a vowel, in the beginning of a word or syllable, as *yarn, yet, be-yond, Con-yers, Law-yer*.

Y only precedes vowels, and chiefly *a, e, o*, before which it has the same sound, as in *yarn, yet, yolk, young*.

When *y* is a consonant, it ought to be call'd *ye* and not *wy*; for *ye* and *a* spells *ya*, as plain as *be* and *a* spells *ba*.

Z

Z is call'd a double consonant, because formerly it had the force and sound of *ds*; tho' now the sound of *d* be not heard, and only a sibilation or hissing be discover'd.

Z sounds like the French *j*, in *brazier*, *glazier*, *grazier*, *Frazier*.

Piazza is pronounc'd *piaches*, in the common English way of speaking; *piazza* is an Italian word.



P A R T II.

Of SYLLABLES.

A Syllable is the distinct part of a word, which is pronounc'd at once.

One vowel may make a syllable, as *A-dam*, *e-ver*, *i-mage*, *o-ver*, *u-nite*; but all the consonants without a vowel, cannot make a syllable, as *bcdf*, makes no syllable.

A syllable may begin with a vowel, with a consonant, with two or three consonants.

SYLLABLES beginning with a Vowel.

ab ac ad af ag ah ak al am an ap ar
at aw ax az.

eb ec ed ef eg ek el em en ep er es et e
ex ez.

ib ic id if ig ik il im in ip ir is it ix iz
ob oc od of og oh ok ol om on op or
ot ow ox oz.

ub uc ud uf ug uk ul um un up ur us
ux uz.

Syllables beginning with a consonant.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
qua	que	qui	quo		
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo		wy

xe	xi	xo	xu	xy
ye		yo		
ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

Syllables beginning with two Consonants.

ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
bre	bri	bro	bru	bry
che	chi	cho	chu	chy
cle	cli	clo	clu	cly
cre	cri	cro	cru	cry
dre	dri	dro	dru	dry
dwe	dwi			
fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
ghe		gho		
gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
gne	gni	gno		
gre	gri	gro	gru	gry
kne	kni	kno	knu	
phe	phi	pho	phu	phy
ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
pre	pri	pro	pru	pry
fce	fcu	fco	fdu	fcy
fhe	fhi	fho	fhu	fhy
ske	ski	sko	sku	sky
fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
fme	fmi	fmo	fmu	fmy
fne	fni	fno	fnu	fny
fpe	fpi	fpo	fpu	fpy
fque	fqui			
fte	fui	fuo	fdu	fuy
fwe	fwi	fwo	fdu	fwy

tha

tha	the	thi	tho	thu	thy
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
twa	twe	twi	two		
vra	vre	vri	vro		
wha	whē	whi	who		why
wra	wre	wri	wro		wry

Syllables beginning with three Consonants.

chra	chre	chri	chro	chru	chry
phla	phle	phli	phlo	phlu	phly
phra	phre	phri	phro	phru	phry
fcha	fche	fchi	fcho	fchu	fchy
fcla	fcle	fcli	fclo	fclu	fcly
fcra	fcre	fcri	fcro	fcru	fcry
fhra	fhre	fhri	fhro	fhru	fhry
fpha	fphe	fphi	fpho	fphu	fphy
fpla	fple	fpli	fplo	fplu	fply
fp̄ra	fp̄re	fp̄ri	fp̄ro	fp̄ru	fp̄ry
ft̄ra	ft̄re	ft̄ri	ft̄ro	ft̄ru	ft̄ry
thra	thre	thri	thro	thru	thry
thwa					

The first syllable in *Schrevelius* and *phthi sick*, begins with four consonants.

You have in the foregoing syllables, the beginning of any syllable whatsoever, except some that begin with *Cn*, *Cz*, *Mn*, *ps*, *Pt*, *rb*, as *Cnidos*, *Czar*, *Mnason*, *psalm*, *Ptolomy*, *retorick*, but these are deriv'd from other languages.

When

When the learner is vers'd in spelling the foregoing syllables, he may be easily brought to spell any syllable whatsoever, for any syllable that he can meet with, will be either the same as one of the foregoing; or the difference will consist in the addition of one, two, three or four consonants, as *ar, art, arts, a, par, part, parts, pla, plan, plant, plants, re, strength, le, length, te, tem, temp, tempt, tempts, twe, twel, twelf, twelfth*.

The learner may be exercis'd in spelling the foregoing syllables, with the addition of a consonant or consonants after them, as *ar, art, arts; pa, par, part, parts; pla, plan, plant, plants; le, length; stre, strength; te, tem, emp, tempt, tempts; twe, twel, twelf, twelfth*, as before; which may serve instead of tables of words of one, or several syllables, which commonly take up the most room in Spelling-books.

It will be likewise proper, when the learner cannot spell a syllable, to make him spell a part of it, suppose as far as the vowel; and then add the consonants one by one, as for example, if the learner cannot spell *plants*, let him spell *pla-plan-plant-plants*.

When the learner knows how to spell syllables well, it will be easie for him to spell words; if he knows how to divide them rightly into syllables, which will be no great difficulty, if he be well instructed in the Rules for dividing a word into syllables.



RULES for dividing an English Word into Syllables.

TO divide an *English* word rightly into syllables, you are to observe, what vowels are in the word, and what consonants are between them, and you'll find either none, or one, two, three or four consonants between every two vowels.

Rule I.

If there be no consonant between two vowels, they are to be divided, if they be two vowels that make no diphthong, such as *ae, ao, ia, io, iu, oe, and ua, ue, uo*, when they don't follow *g* or *q*, as *Ja-el, La-o-ni-don, di-al, ri-ot, tri-umph, po-em, tru-ant, de-el, con-gru-ous*.

But if *ua, ue, uo*, follow *g*, or *q*, they are not divided, but put in the same syllable, as *guard, guest, quart, quenck, quote*.

Oe and *ue* are not divided in the end of a word, as *toe, true*.

Now if two vowels make a diphthong, they are not to be divided, but put in the same syllable, as *fair, day, Paul, their, key, sent*.

, *stout*, *dear*, *meek*, *George*, *grief*, *loaf*,
fruit.

Rule 2.

Where be one consonant between two
it must be join'd to the latter vowel,
x, and sometimes *w*, which are join'd
former, as *pa-per*, *max-im*, *tow-er*.

Rule 3.

Where be two consonants, that are proper
in a syllable, between two vowels, they
be join'd to the latter vowel, as *fa-brick*,
Ma-drid, *ma-gni-tude*, *ma-ster*.

Rule 4.

Where be two consonants, that cannot be
in a syllable, between two vowels, they
be divided, as *dar-nel*, *gar-ment*, *gar-
n-per*, *lan-tern*, *sel-dom*, *tim-ber*, *num-*

Rule 5.

Where be two consonants, both the same,
between two vowels, they must be divided,
win-ner.

Rule 6.

Where be three consonants, between two
vowels, as many of them as are proper to
begin

begin a syllable, must be join'd to the latter vowel, as *no-stril*, *par-tridge*, *mon-ster*, *king-dom*.

These rules are not observ'd, when a consonant, or consonants, stand between two vowels, whereof the latter is not pronounc'd, such are commonly, 1st. *e* in the end of a word; 2d. *e* in final *es*; 3d. *e* in the termination *est*, in the second person singular of verbs; 4th. *e* in the formative ending *ed*, as *made*, *hast*, *large*, *Anne*, *glimpse*, *trades*, *wastes*, *starves*, *Annes*, *makest*, *claspest*, *servest*, *cuttest*, *blamest*, *grasped*, *forced*, *killed*. You may see in the remarks on the vowel *e*, when *e* in the end of a word; *e* in final *es*; *e* in the termination *est*, in the second person singular of verbs; and *e* in the formative ending *ed*, are not pronounc'd.

Rule 7.

If there be four consonants between two vowels, the first is always join'd to the former vowel, and as many of the other three as can begin a syllable, must be join'd to the latter vowel, as *min-stril*, *in-stru-ment*, *prophlet*, *trans-gress*, *parch-ment*.

A list of two consonants, that are proper to begin a word or syllable, and are not to be separated, but join'd to the latter vowel, when they come between two vowels, *bl*, *br*, *ch*, *cl*, *cr*, *dr*, *dw*, *fl*, *fr*, *gh*, *gl*, *gn*, *gr*, *kn*, *ph*, *pl*, *pr*, *sc*, *sh*, *sk*, *sl*, *sm*, *sn*, *sp*, *sq*, *st*, *sw*, *tr*, *tw*, *wh*, *wr*.

Note, that according to some Latin grammarians, *bd, ct, pl, tn, gm, x,* are to be join'd to the latter, when they come between two vowels, as *A-bdomen, do-ctus, scripsi, Æt-na, a-gmen, di-xit.* Yet because these consonants do not easily, and readily begin a syllable, it may be as well (if not better) and much more easy for the learner, to divide them thus, *Ab-domen, doc-tus, scrip-si, Æt-na, ag-men, dix-it.*

A list of three consonants, that are proper to begin a word or syllable, and are not to be divided, but join'd to the latter, when they stand between two vowels, *cbr, pbl, pbr, cbh, scl, scr, shr, sph, spl, spr, str, tbr, tbw.*

Note, that tho' *dl, tl, fl,* cannot begin a word, they are us'd to begin a syllable, before a final *e* or *es*, as *la-dle, la-dles, cra-dle, cra-dles, bri-dle, bri-dles, ti-tle, ti-tles, ca-ble, ca-bles, thi-tle, thi-tles.*

Rule 8.

Words compounded of these prepositions, *ab, d, in, inter, un, dis, mis, per, re, sub, trans,* or of such simple words, as are significant part, are to be divided according to their simple parts; because each simple word must retain its own letters, as *ab-use, ad-apt, in-ability, inter-est, un-arm, dis-agree, mis-employ,*

mis-take, per-use, re-unite, sub-urbs, tran-
trans-pose, trans-plant, sand-eel, shep-
trades-man, Beth-any, Beth-el, Beth-abara,
esda; because Beth in Hebrew signifies a H
 and is often found in the beginning of the n
 of places, mention'd in scripture, and so c
 to be spelt by it self. *Clap-ham, Chat-*
Elt-ham, Grant-ham, Fevers-ham, Leus-
Strens-ham, and the like names of towns
 ing in *ham*, for *ham* in the Saxon lang
 which is *Heim* in the German, signif
 home, or habitation; and is often us'
 the end of proper names of towns or cit

Rule 9.

Words form'd or deriv'd, ending in
 or the like formative endings, *ed, en, er*
est, eth, ing, ish, ous, less, ly, ness, able,
y, &c. are divided according to their c
 nal or primitives; because the letters of
 original or primitive word, must be pu
 gether, and the formative ending spelt l
 self, as *mend-ed, plant-ed, gold-en, cart*
read-er, sinn-er, batt-er, rich-es, dear-est,
eth, feed-ing, fool-ish, danger-ous, help
brief-ly, meek-ness, reason-able, reason
snow-y, speed-y, sleep-y, health-y, heart-y, d

Note, that when a formative ending, tha
 gins with a vowel, is added to a word
 ends with a final e, the final e is left ou
 make, mak-er, mak-ing. E is kept of

in here, there, where, tho' follow'd by a formative ending that begins with a Vowel, as here-in, here of, there-in, there-of, where-as, where-in, where-of. And likewise in moreover, be-ing. And e ought to be kept, if otherwise the word wou'd be the same in Letters, as another word of a different signification, as to singe, singeing, to distinguish it from singing. Several words ending in ce, ge, keep e before the formative endingable, as peace-able, service-able, change-able, charge-able, in marriage-able, manage-able. Yet some words in ce lose e before able, as despicable, practicable. E is kept before able in blameable, moveable. E in the formative ending ed, is not pronounc'd, and commonly not written, but an apostrophe put in its place, unless d, t, or two consonants that cannot end a syllable, go before ed, as killed, read kill'd, mended, planted, trampled.

Note, that t is often written instead of 'd, as burnt, choakt, claspt, toucht, lookt, instead of burn'd, choak'd, clasp'd, touch'd, look'd.

Note also, that if a consonant be doubled before 'd, it is not so before t put in its place, as stript, instead of stripp'd. If a formative ending, that begins with a vowel, be added to a word, ending with a single consonant, that has a vowel, and no diphthong before it, the consonant is doubled between the two vowels, lest the former vowel shou'd be pronounc'd, as

if the formative ending were plac'd instead of e final, as chat, chatting; sin, sinner; blot, blotting; cut, cutting: But the consonant must of necessity be doubled, if otherwise the word wou'd be the same in letters, as another word of a different signification, as hat, hatter, to distinguish it from hater, coming from hate; rip, ripper, to distinguish it from riper, coming from ripe; hop, hopping, to distinguish it from hoping, that comes from hope. If a formative ending, that begins with a vowel, be plac'd instead of e final, after two consonants, that cannot end a syllable, the two consonants are to be join'd in the same syllable to the formative ending, as tram-ple, tram-pling, tram-pled.

The rules for dividing a word into syllables, ought carefully to be observ'd, when a word is divided in the end of a line, for want of room; for tho' a word is then to be divided, yet a syllable never ought, for example, if the word *master* were to be written at the end of a line, we ought to write *ma-*, thus, at the end of the line, and *ster* in the beginning of the following line; and not *mas-* or *mast-* at the end of the line, and *ter* or *er* in the beginning of the following line.

The learner ought to be very careful to remember what syllables of the word he spells, especially in words of several syllables, and not to forget the first syllable, before he comes to
the

the last, as for example, not to forget *ad-mi-ni-stra-* before he comes to *tion*.

When the learner spells a word, it will be very proper for him to take particular notice of it, that he may know it even by sight, when he sees it again, as he knows a man, or any other thing at the second sight, by the notice he took of him, or it, at the first.



P A R T III.

Of WORDS.

A Word is the sign of a thought, and part of a sentence or speech.

I shall say nothing here of the several sorts of words, commonly call'd parts of speech, which belongs to a grammar.

But because, in the *English* tongue there are, 1. Words the same in sound, but different in spelling and signification ; 2. Words the same in spelling, but different in sound and signification ; 3. Words the same in spelling and sound, but different in signification :

I shall set down a table of each in particular.

A Table of Words the same, or nearly alike in sound, but different in spelling and signification.

A

A BEL, Cain's brother.	ear, organ of hearing.
<i>able</i> , powerful.	<i>ere now</i> , before now.
<i>accidence</i> , an introduction to grammar.	<i>all</i> , every one.
<i>accidents</i> , chances.	<i>awl</i> , to bore holes.
<i>account</i> , esteem.	<i>allay</i> , to give ease.
<i>accompt</i> , reckoning.	<i>alley</i> , a narrow passage.
<i>Achor</i> , a valley.	<i>alloy</i> of metal.
<i>acre</i> , of land.	<i>ally</i> , confederate, kin.
<i>acids</i> , liquors that are sour and sharp.	<i>allegation</i> , proving.
<i>assets</i> , goods left to the executor, to discharge debts.	<i>alligation</i> , a binding together.
<i>acts</i> , deeds.	<i>allow'd</i> , did allow.
<i>ax</i> , to cut wood.	<i>aloud</i> , with a noise.
<i>advice</i> , counsel.	<i>altar</i> , of sacrifice.
<i>advise</i> , to counsel.	<i>alter</i> , to change.
<i>ail</i> , to trouble.	<i>amulet</i> , a preservative.
<i>ale</i> , malt-liquor.	<i>aumelet</i> , a pan-cake made of eggs.
<i>air</i> , the element.	<i>Ann</i> , or <i>Anne</i> , a woman's name.
<i>are</i> , in being.	<i>an</i> , an article, as an apple.
<i>beir</i> , to an estate.	<i>ant</i> , a pismire
	<i>Aunt</i> , a father or mother's sister.
	<i>aray</i> , good order.

o clothe.
notorious,
wandering.
a message.
rangings.
to shoot.
oof or trial of
al or attempt.
going up.
greement.
lop trees.
o maintain.
e, help.
e, helpers.
ice, waiting.
its, they that
d.
o bore holes.
outh sayer.
ion, fowling.
on, employ-
a place for a
's provender.
a great bird-

baken, bak'd.
becken, to call.
becon, a light on a hill
for warning.
bail, a surety.
bale of cloth, or silk.
bailiff, an officer.
Bayly, a surname.
bait, to catch fish, or
to bait on the road.
beat, to strike.
beet, an herb.
bald, without hair.
bawl'd, did bawl.
ball, a round substance.
bawl, to cry out.
ballad, a common song.
ballet, a ball to vote
with.
banes, a publication of
matrimony.
bant, poison.
bean, a sort of pulse.
been, to be.
binn, for meal.
Barbara, a woman's
name.

Barbary, a country.
barberry, a fruit.
bare, naked.
bear, a wild beast, or
to carry.

baron, a noble man.
barren,
E 5.

B

EL, the tower.
bble, to prate.
og's flesh.

- barren*, unfruitful.
base, vile.
*bas*s, part of musick.
baiz, cloth.
bays, bay trees.
beau, fair, fine, handsome, a well drefs'd person.
bow and arrows.
be, to be.
bee, with honey.
beer, to drink.
bier, to carry the dead on.
Bel, an idol.
bell, to ring.
begin to work.
biggin, a linnen cloth for an infant.
berry, a small fruit.
bury the dead.
bile, or fore.
boil meat.
blew, did blow.
blae, a colour.
board, a plank.
bor'd, did bore.
bear, a beast.
bore, to make a hole.
bold, confident.
bowl'd, did bowl.
bole of a pipe.
bow to play with, or to hold water.
bolt, the door.
boult, the mill.
borough, a corporation
burrow for rabbits.
bough of a tree.
bow to bend.
boy, a lad.
buoy, to bear up.
bread, to eat.
bred, did breed.
breed, or bring up.
braid, small lace edging.
breast of the body.
Brest, a town.
bridal, a wedding.
bridle for a horse.
brewis, bread boil'd in a pot.
brews, does brew.
bruise, or crush.
brows, eye-brows.
browse, to nibb sprigs of grass.
bruit, a noise, or report.
brute, a beast.
bus's'd, kiss'd.
bust, a figure, a statue drawn but half wa
but, the conjunction
butt of wine, or mark to shoot at

ar.
nd fell.

celeiry the drapery, or
leafage wrought on
the heads of pillars.

C

IN the murde-
rer.

celery, an herb.

a shrub.

allery, a place of
benches.

ar, or year-book
er cloth.

salary, wages.

name.

cell of an hermit.

bove the liver.

sell and buy.

of a perriwig.

cellar of liquors.

ou write?

seller that sells.

f beer.

cense, perfume.

, sincere.

sense, wit.

l orange-peel.

since that time.

, a great gun.

censer for incense.

a rule.

censor, a Roman officers.

, chief.

censure, a reproach.

a tower in

cent. a hundred.

e.

scent or smell.

, full speed.

sent, did send.

, that carries.

centaury, or *centory*.

or *coach*.

an herb.

a map, or sea

centry, a guard.

d.

century, a hundred
years.

to lay hold on.

ceruse, white lead,

a small ship.

series, an order, or suc-
cession.

to leave off.

serious, sober, grave.

reat waters.

serous, wheyish.

o lay hold on.

chair to sit in.

chare, a job of work.

- chear*, provision, or comfort.
champion, plain, open.
champion, a defender.
choir of fingers.
quire, paper.
cholér, anger.
collar for the neck.
coller beef and brawn.
colour, as white, black, &c.
colure, a circle of the sphere.
cieling of a room.
sealing of a letter.
cinque, 5, as the cinque ports.
sink, to sink down.
Cis, Saul's father.
kiss, to salute.
cite, to summons.
fight of the eyes.
site, situation.
cittern, an instrument.
citron, a fruit like a lemon.
civil, courteous.
Sevil, a town in Spain.
Clark, a surname.
clerk belonging to the clergy.
clause of a sentence.
claws of a bird.
- climb* up a tree.
clime, or climate.
close, to shut up.
clothes to wear.
clyster, as. physician give.
glister, or *glitter*.
coarse, a dead corps.
course, not fine, a race.
coat, a garment.
quote, to allege bring in.
cocket, a seal belonging to the custom house.
cocquet, a wanton woman, a general lover.
coffin for the dead.
coughing, to cough.
comet, a blazing star.
commit a fault.
coming to come.
cummin, an herb.
concert, to dispute, consult together.
consort, a companion or a consort of music.
convey, to carry.
convoy, a guard guide.
cooper, a trade.

r, a surname.

to write by.

e, a young grove.

ts, } fruit.

ths, }

nts, }

, could, that beasts

ew.

il, an assembly.

sel, advice.

nt, a messenger,

so a dance so call'd

ant, or *current*, a

ream, also money.

ier, an express.

ier of leather.

in, kindred.

n, to cheat.

k, a little bay.

k in the neck.

cent, growing.

ant, a term in he-

aldry.

vel for weavers.

el, hard hearted,

e of iron.

w, a bird, also to

row.

ise by the sea-coast.

se a little vessel.

tain of a bed.

cortin the space of the

terrasse, that is be-

tween the bastions.

cycle, or revolution, as

the cycle of the

sun.

sickle, or reaping hook.

cygnet, a young swan.

signet, a seal.

cymbal, a musical in-

strument.

symbol, a mark, sign,

or token.

cypress, a tree.

Cyprus, an island.

D.

D*aign*, vouchsafe.

Dane, of Den-

mark.

Dean of christ church.

dam, stop up.

damn, condemn.

Dauphin, or *Dolphin*,

heir to the French

crown.

dolphin, a Fish.

dear, costly, beloved.

deer, a beast.

decease, death.

- disseise*, dispossess.
disease, sickness.
decent, becoming.
descent, going down.
dissent, to disagree.
deep, profound.
Diep, a town in Normandy.
deference, respect.
difference, disparity.
descension, going down.
dissention, disagreement.
deletory, deadly.
dilatory, making delays.
desart, wilderness.
desert, merit, to forsake.
dessert, a banquet of fruit, or sweet-meats.
device, invention.
devise, to invent.
devices, inventions.
Devizes, in Wiltshire.
deviser, inventor.
diviser, the number whereby the dividend is divided.
dew on the grass.
due, a debt.
dire, dreadful.
dyer of cloth.
- divers*, many, several.
diverse, different in circumstance.
doe, a beast.
dough, paste.
doer of good works.
door of a house.
done, acted.
Don, a Spanish Lord.
dun, colour.
dose of physick.
doze, to sleep.
dost thou sleep?
dust and ashes.
dual number.
duel, a combat between two.
-
- E
- E**ASTER, a festival.
Esther, a woman's name.
eaten, devour'd.
Eaton, the name of a town.
eat and drink.
eight in number.
Er or *Her* the son of Judah.
err, to mistake.

hort or com-	<i>fate</i> , destiny.
ous.	<i>feat</i> , exploit.
tax on drink.	<i>feet</i> , the plural of foot.
employment.	<i>feed</i> , to eat.
to conjure, or	<i>fee'd</i> , did fee.
ut devils.	<i>fellies</i> or <i>felloes</i> of a
n being.	wheel.
distance.	<i>fellows</i> , companions.
e with.	<i>fellon</i> , a disease.
personal pro-	<i>felon</i> , a criminal.
	<i>feud</i> , deadly hatred.
or for ever.	<i>food</i> , victuals.
	<i>file</i> , for smiths,
	<i>foil</i> , overcome.
	<i>fillip</i> on the nose.

F

N, desirous,	<i>Philip</i> , a man's name.
c'd or oblig'd.	<i>firr-tree</i> .
vane of a wea-	<i>furr</i> , soft hair.
rock.	<i>furz</i> to burn.
assemble.	<i>flank</i> , or belly.
eak.	<i>flanke</i> , the side of an
a fencing term,	army.
le march.	<i>flea</i> a dead horse.
autiful, or a	<i>flea</i> , an insect, ver-
	min.
od, or a water-	<i>flee</i> , or escape.
s-hire.	<i>fleam</i> , a farriers instru-
a light-house	ment.
the sea.	<i>flegm</i> , or <i>pblegm</i> , wa-
ead.	terish humour.
ground untill'd.	<i>flies</i> , insects.
to come after.	<i>fly's</i> with wings.
	<i>form</i> or figure.

forme

forme, a hare's feat.
forth, abroad.
fourth, the ordinal
 number.
foul, filthy.
fowl, birds.
Francis, a man's name.
Frances, a woman's
 name.
frays, quarrels.
froise, pancake and ba-
 con.
phrase, a sentence.
freeze, congeal.
frieze, cloth.
furlong, the 8th part
 of a mile.
furlough, a soldier's
 ticket of leave.

G

GABEL, excise,
 duty, tax.
gable end of a house.
Gall, a bitter nut.
gaul, a French-man.
gallon, four quarts.
galleon, a great ship
 for war.
gantlet, a military
 glove.

gantlop, a punishment
 among soldiers.
garden of herbs.
guardian, overseer.
genteel, graceful.
gentil, a magget.
gentile, heathen.
gentle, quiet.
gests, noble acts of
 princes.
jests, merry sayings,
gesture, carriage.
jester, a merry fellow.
gild with gold.
Guild-ball.
gilt with gold.
guilt of sin.
glutinous, sticking.
gluttonous, greedy.
grain of corn.
Grane, an island.
grate for coals.
great, large, big.
greet, salute.
grater for nutmeg.
greater, larger.
grace, divine assistance.
grease, fat.
Greece, a country.
greave, a boot.
grieve, to lament.
Grays, a town in Essex.
graze, to eat grass.

gro

to sigh.
 increas'd.
 four pence.
 grotto or cave.
 12 dozen.
 thick.

H

IE, to catch
 abbets.
 y grass.
 drag along.
 a house.
 the head.
 a beast.
 a halloo, to call
 d, or set on,
 sanctifie.
 empty.
 ifficult, not soft.
 lid hear.
 cattle.
 beast.
 the seat of life.
 harbour.
 place of blifs.
 cure.
 a shoe.
 e will.
 ith the ears.
 a this place.

heed, care.
 he'd, he wou'd.
 heigh ho!
 hie, make haste.
 high, lofty.
 hoy, a ship.
 height, altitude.
 hight, call'd, an old
 word.
 herse to carry dead
 corpse.
 birse millet, a sort of
 grain.
 higher, more high,
 hire, wages.
 him, that man.
 hymn, a spiritual song.
 hoar frost.
 whore, a lewd woman.
 hole, that's bor'd,
 whole, entire, perfect.
 holy, pious.
 wholly, entirely.
 home, a dwelling place.
 whom, what person.
 holm, a tree.
 hoop for a tub.
 whoop, to cry out.
 hour, 60 minutes.
 our father.
 hue, a colour.
 bew, to cut.
 Hugh, a man's name.

I

I My self.
eye, to see with.
idle, lazy, slothful.
idol, a representation
 of a false deity.
I'll, I will.
ile, a walk in a church.
isle, an island.
in, within.
inn, for travellers.
incite, to stir up.
insight, a discerning,
ingenious, witty.
ingenuous, sincere.
iron, a metal.
Eyeborne, a name.
jeat, a brittle black
 stone.
jet, strut, or trip, as to
jet it along.
jerkin, a short gar-
 ment,
jerking, a whipping.
jointer, a joiner's plain
jointure of a widow

K

K *ILL*, to destroy
 life.
kiln, for bricks.

L

L *ADE* water.
laid, did lay.
lead, to conduct.
lain, did lie.
lane, a narrow passag
lamb, a young sheep.
lamm, or beat one.
lance, or spear.
launch a ship
Latin, a language.
laten, tin.
lattice of a window.
Letice, a woman
 name.
lettuce, an herb.
laud, praise.
law'd, did law.
leak, to take in, or l
 out water.
Leake, a surname.
leek, an herb.
lease of a house.
leash of hares.
leassor, one that let
 lease.
lesser, or less.
lead, the metal.
led, did lead.
least, smallest
 left for fear.

hat leaps. *loose*, to untie, or let
 a spotted beast. go. Also dissolute
 at has the le- or licentious.
 . *lower*, more low.
 or reader. *lowr*, to frown.

sermon.
 eggs of wine.
 an obsolete word
 use.

M

a concubine.
 fruit.
 to make less.
 to read.
 at lies down.
 at tells lyes.
 harp.
 member.
 to paint.
 a book.
 veil.
 ant, feature.
 it, a thin oint-
 t.
 of a chain, or
 hes.
 a quick-fighted
 t.
 hold.
 stature.
 to nauseate, or
 or.
 unwilling.
 to suffer loss.

M *Ade*, did make.
maid, or virgin.
mead, metheglin, or a
 meadow.
Mede, of *Media*.
maize, or labyrinth.
maiz, *West-India* corn.
male, the he of any
 kind.
mail, armour.
main, or chief.
mane of a beast.
manner, custom, or fa-
 shion.
mannour, or lordship.
manure, or dung the
 ground.
mare, a beast.
mayor of *London*.
marshal, an officer so
 call'd.
martial, warlike.
Martin, a man's name.
marten,

marten, a bird.

Maurice, a man's name.

morris-dance.

mean, of low value.

mien, a presence.

meat, food.

meet, fit, or to meet.

mete, to measure.

medal of gold.

meddle not with it.

medlar, a fruit.

medler, that meddles.

message, or errand.

messuage, or tenement.

metal, gold, silver, &c.

mettle, briskness.

mews, like a cat.

mues to keep hawks.

mus, to meditate.

might, strength, power.

mite, coin; also an insect in cheese.

miner, a digger of mines.

minor, lesser, younger.

mistress, or *madam*.

mysteries, the plural of mystery.

moor, a black, or barren ground,

more in quantity.

mower, that mows.

mow, with a sythe.

mow up corn.

mortar to pound in.

morter made of lime

murrian, a rot among cattle.

morion, a head piece

N

N *AIM*, a pl so call'd.

name of a man.

naught, bad.

nought, nothing.

naval, belonging to

navel of a man.

nay, no.

neigh like a horse.

nether, lower.

neither of the two

nigh, near.

Nye, *Isaac*.

O

O Lord.

oh, a sign of grief, an exclamation.

owe any thing.

oar of a boat.

ver.	<i>pallet</i> , a little bed
gold.	<i>palliate</i> , to cloak
onging to.	<i>pall</i> , a funeral cloth
a distance.	<i>Paul</i> , a man's name
number.	<i>Pallas</i> , or <i>Minerva</i> , the
pale.	feign'd goddess of
or rod.	wisdom
to acknowledge,	<i>palace</i> , a stately build-
proper, as his	ing
house.	<i>parasite</i> , a flatterer
rank.	<i>parricide</i> , that kills his
, dung.	parents
and willow.	<i>parson</i> of a parish
a bird.	<i>person</i> , some body
moist ground.	<i>parse</i> , to form a word
ann.	<i>pierce</i> , or bore

P

I L of water	<i>paschal-lamb</i>
ale, colour, or a	<i>pasquil</i> , a scurrilous li-
ce	bel
or punishment	<i>pastor</i> , a shepherd
of glass	<i>pasture</i> , or food
or couple	<i>patience</i> , a virtue
to cut, or clip	<i>patients</i> , they that
fruit	suffer
, the roof of the	<i>pause</i> , lor stop
uth	<i>paws</i> of a lion
an oval piece of	<i>peak</i> , a point or sharp
od to hold co-	top of a hill
irs	<i>peaque</i> , for a girl's head
	<i>pick</i> a quarrel
	<i>pique</i> , a grudge
	<i>peace</i> and quietness
	<i>peece</i> , for fowling
	piece,

<i>piece</i> , or part	<i>plum</i> , fruit.
<i>pease</i> and beans	<i>plumb</i> , a leaden weight
<i>peal</i> , a noise of bells	<i>pole</i> , a long stick
<i>peel</i> of an orange	<i>poll</i> , to cut hair
<i>peer</i> , a nobleman	<i>poll</i> for aldermen
<i>pier</i> , a mole or fence	<i>poplar-tree</i>
against the sea	<i>popular</i> , of people
<i>pestle</i> of pork, the end	<i>pore</i> of the body, or
of the leg	pore on a book
<i>pestil</i> and mortar	<i>poor</i> , needy
<i>pistol</i> to shoot with, or	<i>porcelain</i> , the earth,
<i>Spanish</i> coin	which China dishes
<i>Peter</i> , a man's name	are made
<i>salt-petre</i>	<i>purslain</i> , an herb
<i>pickle</i> for oysters	<i>posy</i> of flowers,
<i>picle</i> , a small close	nosegay
<i>Pilate</i> , the judge that	<i>poesy</i> , poetry
sentenc'd our Sa-	<i>pour</i> , to empty out
viour	<i>power</i> , might
<i>pilot</i> of a ship	<i>practice</i> , an exercise
<i>pint</i> , half a quart	<i>practise</i> , to exercise
<i>point</i> of sword	<i>pray</i> , to beg, or desire
<i>place</i> , room or space	<i>prey</i> , a booty
<i>plaice</i> , or <i>plaise</i> , a fish	<i>praise</i> , commendation
<i>plain</i> , even, smooth	<i>prays</i> , does pray
<i>plane</i> , a joiner's tool	<i>presence</i> , appearance
<i>plate</i> , a small dish	<i>presents</i> , gifts.
<i>plait</i> the hair	<i>price</i> , value
<i>play</i> at any game	<i>prize</i> , that is won
<i>plea</i> , or pretence	<i>Princes</i> , king's sons
<i>plow</i> , to make a fur-	<i>Princess</i> , a king's
row	daughter, or prince
<i>plough</i> and harrow	wife

ipal, chief
iple, first cause,
 first rule
 , gain
bet, a foreteller of
 ings to come.

Q

Uary of glafs
quarry of ftone
quean, a knaviſh
 oman
 n of a kingdom.

R

Ack, to torment,
 or torture
k, or *wreck* of a
 ip
ish, a root
ish, ſomewhat red
 water
 of a king, or to
 le as a king
 of a bridle
 , to lift up
 beams of light
 , a dry'd grape
 in, or cauſe

rancour, hatred
ranker, more rank
rap, to ſtrike
wrap, to fold up
rare, ſeldom, not com-
 mon.

rear, raiſe up
raſp, a groſſer file
waſp, a ſort of fruit
reach me the book
retch, to ſtretch
wretch, a miſerable
 man
read, did read
red, a colour
read good books
reed, that grows in the
 water

recent, freſh
reſent, an affront
reek of hay
wreak your anger on
 him
reflection a thought, or
 conſideration
reflexion, a bending
 back
relics, widows, or
 things that are left
relicks, or *reliques* of
 ſaints, or remain-
 ders
reſt, or quiet

wreſt,

<i>wrest</i> , to twist, or turn about	<i>ruff</i> , for the neck
<i>wrist</i> , of the hand	<i>roof</i> of a house
<i>rheum</i> , or <i>rhume</i> , a de- fluxion of humour.	<i>rum</i> , a liquor
<i>Rome</i> , a city	<i>rumb</i> , a point in th compass
<i>room</i> , or chamber	<i>rung</i> , the bells
<i>roam</i> , to wander	<i>wrung</i> , did wring
<i>rhime</i> , verse	<i>wrong</i> , not right
<i>rime</i> , a mist	<i>ryal</i> , a <i>Spanish</i> coin
<i>Rhodes</i> , a city	<i>royal</i> , kingly
<i>roads</i> , or ways	<i>Rye</i> , a town in <i>Sussex</i> also corn
<i>right</i> , not wrong	<i>wry</i> , crooked.
<i>rite</i> custom, or cere- mony	

wright, a wheel-
wright

write with a pen
ring the bells, or to
wear on the finger

wring linnen, or one's
hands

road, highway

rode, did ride

row'd, did row

roe, a kind of deer, or
in fishes.

row, a rank, or to row
with oars.

rote, by heart, or me-
mory

wrote, did write

rough, not smooth

S

Sabbath, day of re-
sabboth, hosts
armies

sail of a ship

sale of goods

seal a letter

ciel a chamber

same, the same man

seam in a coat

seem, to appear

salve for a sore

save, to preserve

savary, an herb

savoury, full of save

saver, that saves

saviour, deliverer

See

; taste	<i>sheer</i> , or quite away
o speak	<i>shire</i> , or county
sort of cloth	<i>shoar</i> , a prop
ie ocean	<i>shore</i> , the sea coast
ith eyes	<i>shread</i> , to mince
of the year, or	<i>shred</i> , minc'd
h salt	<i>sice</i> , fix
somewhat deli-	<i>size</i> , or bulk
'd by the seller	<i>sine</i> , a line of Geome-
an estate in part	try
the whole	<i>sign</i> , or mark
of a play	<i>skain</i> of silk
did see	<i>skeyn</i> , an <i>Irish</i> dagger
e, knowledge	<i>sleight</i> of hand, not firm
sprigs, young	<i>slight</i> , despoile
ots	<i>sloe</i> -tree, or its fruit
of <i>Sion</i>	<i>slow</i> , not quick
, to pull out	<i>smack</i> , or taste
ts	<i>smatch</i> , or smattering
, or thrust hard	of learning
r, or graver	<i>sole</i> of a shoe
re, a figure	<i>soal</i> , or <i>sole</i> , a fish
v'd	<i>soul</i> , and body
ith a hot iron	<i>soar</i> , to fly aloft
a prophet	<i>sore</i> , painful
opinions in reli-	<i>swore</i> , did swear
1	<i>some</i> bread
ale and female	<i>sum</i> of mony
th a needle	<i>son</i> of a father
is	<i>sun</i> , in the firmament
cast seed	<i>soon</i> , quickly
or part	<i>swoon</i> , faint away
to clip sheep	<i>souce</i> , pork fowc'd

sous, a French penny
sowse, or *dowse*, a box
 on the ear, or a slap
 on the chaps
stare, to look wistly
stair, or *step*
stear, a young bullock
steer a ship
stakes, posts
steaks of beef or mut-
 ton
stead, as in his stead
steed, a horse
steal or rob
steel, a metal
steward, a receiver of
 rents
Stuart, a surname
sticks for the fire
Stix, the river
stile, to go over
style, manner of speech
straight, or *strait*, right
 on, not crooked
Streight, a narrow arm
 of the sea
stirrup of a saddle
stir up, or excite
stood, did stand
stud, an embossment
succour, or help
sucker of a pump, or
 a young twig

suit at law, or of
 cloaths
suit, to suit, to match
 or agree
soot in a chimney
surplice, a linen gar-
 ment
surplus, over-plus
swear, to melt away
swell, or puff up.

T

T *acks*, small nails
tax, subsidy, or
 assessment
tail of a beast
tale, or story
teal, a bird
tame, not wild
Thame, a town
tare amongst corn, or
 weight allow'd
tear, to rend, or that
 drops from the eyes
team of horses or oxen
teem, with child
tenent, an opinion
tenant to landlord
tenor, a term in mu-
 sick

tenure,

, the manner,	<i>tutelar</i> , guardian angel
reby lands are	<i>to</i> speak to the king
a measure of li-	<i>too</i> much, also
ls	<i>two</i> in number
reat, polite	<i>toe</i> of the foot
a thrust in fen-	<i>tow</i> , the course part of
;	hemp or flax
an adverb of	<i>towe</i> , or hale a ship
paring	<i>told</i> , did tell
at that time	<i>toll'd</i> , did toll
s the man	<i>tole</i> the corn
ly so	<i>toll</i> the bell
I see thee	<i>tomb</i> , a monument
in that place	<i>tome</i> part, or volume
of them	of a book
in number	<i>tongs</i> for the fire
that grows	<i>tongues</i> in mouths
, did throw	<i>tour</i> , or travel about
gh, thorough, tho-	<i>tower</i> of London
v	<i>towr</i> , to hang in sight,
e, a royal feat	or to fly high
n away, or cast	<i>Tours</i> , a town in
ay	France
of the sea	<i>towers</i> of cities
or ty'd, made fast	<i>tray</i> , or <i>traie</i> of a ma-
for all things	son
, an herb	<i>tree</i> , or <i>trey</i> point, or
r, having only a	three at dice
le	<i>treaties</i> , agreements
	<i>treatise</i> , discourse

U

U *mbles* of a deer
humbles himself
ure, use, custom
ewer for water
your, belonging to you

V

V *AIL*, or *veil*, a
 covering
vale, a valley
veal, calf's flesh
vain, useless
vane, a weathercock
vein, that contains the
 blood
valley, a dale
value, worth
volley of shot
vassal, a slave
vessel to hold liquor
vial, a glass
viol, a musical instru-
 ment
vice, ill habit
vise, a skrew
violate, to defile

violet, a flower
viser, of a head-piece
vifier, first minister of
 state in *Turkey*

W

W *ADE*, to go
 in water
weigh'd, did weigh
wane, or *wain*, or
 moon's decrease
wain, or cart
wean a child from the
 breast
ween, to suppose
wail, to lament
wale, the mark of a
 whip
weal, the common-
 weal
weel, a whirl-pool
we'll, we will
waist, the middle
waste, to spend pro-
 fusely
wait or expect
weight, heaviness
Wight, an island
waits, the city music
weights, to weigh with
wall of a house

wail

to cry like a cat	<i>whale</i> , a fish
poverty	<i>wheal</i> , a pimple
custom	<i>wheel</i> of a coach
of timber, two	<i>whether</i> , which, or if
is long, and one	<i>whither</i> , to what place
broad	<i>with</i> my friend
merchandize	<i>wyth</i> , to tie withal
loaths	<i>wood</i> of trees or tim-
the plural of	ber
	<i>wou'd</i> , for would

cautious

tir'd

load, manner

with scales

cheese

not to sleep

not strong

7 days, or of a

dle

of *Kent* and *Sus-*

handle or im-
age a sword

Y

Y *Arn*, and worsted
yearn, to be com-
 passionate
ye, or you
yea, yes
yoke, for oxen
yolk of an egg





*Words the same in spelling, but different
in sound and signification.*

B A D, not good	<i>lease</i> , or glean
<i>bad</i> , did bid	<i>lives</i> , or liveth
<i>born</i> in the year 1720	<i>lives</i> , the plural of life
<i>born</i> it patiently	<i>loose</i> , to untie or let go
<i>bow</i> , to shoot with	<i>loose</i> , dissolute, or li-
<i>bow</i> , to bend	centious
<i>conjure</i> , to inchant	<i>read</i> , I have read
<i>conjure</i> , to swear	<i>read</i> , I will read
<i>does</i> , the plural of doe	<i>sow</i> , a beast
a beast	<i>sow</i> , to cast seed
<i>does</i> , doth, as he does	<i>swinger</i> , that swings
not speak	<i>swinger</i> , a great lie
<i>form</i> , or figure	<i>tear</i> , to rend
<i>form</i> , to fit on	<i>tear</i> , that drops from
<i>Fob</i> , a proper name	the eyes
<i>job</i> , of work	<i>wind</i> , that blows
<i>lead</i> , metal	<i>wind</i> a cord
<i>lead</i> , or drive	<i>wound</i> , in the body
<i>lease</i> , of a house	<i>wound</i> , did wind

There are besides the foregoing, several words, that are the same in spelling, yet differ in sound, as much as a different accent causes; and differ in signification, as much as a noun and a verb. Such are for the most

words of two syllables, which may be
 either a noun, and sometimes a verb :
 if they are nouns, they are accented
 on the first syllable ; and when verbs on the

Nouns.

Verbs.

absent	absent
abstract	abstract
accent	accent
cement	cement
collect	collect
compound	compound
conduct	conduct
conflict	conflict
confort	confort
contest	contest
contract	contract
converse	converse
convert	convert
ferment	ferment
frequent	frequent
incense	incense
object	object
premise	premise
present	present
project	project
rebel	rebel
record	record
refuse	refuse
subject	subject
torment	torment
unite	unite



*Words the same in spelling and sound ;
different in signification ; which are c
Equivocal words.*

A shes, ash-trees	blow, a stroke
ashes, the remainder of things	blow the fire
burn'd	broil, disturbance
art, knowledge	broil meat
art thou sick ?	case, or chance
august, very powerful	case, for needles
August, the month	cheat, comfort
ay, yes	cheat, provision
ay, for ever	cock or hen
bait, to catch fish	cock of hay
bait on the road	cock or tap
Ban, a river in Lincolnshire	consort, a company
Ban, a river in Ireland	consort of musick
Ban, in Scotland	corn, as wheat, &c
batchelor, a single man	corn on the toes
batchelor of divinity	course, not fine
bear, a beast	course or race, or manner of life
bear the weight	court of a king
beaver, a beast	court, to make love
beaver, an afternoon's luncheon	crow, a bird
billet for fuel	crow, to crow as a die, to give up ghost
billet, a soldier's ticket	die colours

merit	<i>flower</i> , in the garden
to forsake	<i>flower</i> , a fish
n, or <i>Dauphin</i> ,	<i>flower</i> , of wheat
to the <i>French</i>	<i>frail</i> , brittle
vn	<i>frail</i> a basket
, a fish	<i>gall</i> part of the en-
or beds	trails
or up	<i>gall</i> , a bitter nut
a green hill	<i>grate</i> for coals
in <i>Ireland</i>	<i>grate</i> nutmeg
st wet	<i>bail</i> from the clouds
irfty	<i>bail</i> , to salute
a tree	<i>hard</i> , not soft
a senior	<i>hard</i> , not easy, difficult
an udder or dug	<i>bide</i> , a skin
<i>Adam's</i> wife	<i>bide</i> , to conceal
r vigil of a fe-	<i>bull</i> of a ship
al	<i>bull</i> , a husk
beautiful	<i>Hull</i> , a town in <i>York-</i>
place of buying	<i>shire</i>
selling	<i>kind</i> , or sort
termin	<i>kind</i> , civil, or friendly
take off the skin	<i>last</i> , not first
abstinence from	<i>last</i> for a shoe
at	<i>lean</i> , not fat
secure	<i>lean</i> , to lean on any
speedily	thing
a hat	<i>leave</i> , permission
did feel	<i>leave</i> , to quit or for-
f sickness	fake
et, right, just	<i>leaves</i> , the plural of
, more flat	leaf
; or dissemble	<i>leaves</i> , does leave
	<i>Lent</i> ,

Of Words:

<i>it</i> , before <i>Easter</i>	<i>meal</i> , flower
<i>it</i> did lend	<i>meet</i> , fit
<i>is</i> in bed	<i>meet</i> in the street
<i>is</i> , untruths	<i>mews</i> like a cat
<i>is</i> , tells lies	<i>Mews</i> , a river
<i>ight</i> and darkness	<i>mite</i> , coin, as the
<i>ight</i> , not heavy	dow's mite
<i>line</i> of a book	<i>mite</i> , an insect
<i>line</i> , to line a cloak	<i>moor</i> , a black
<i>links</i> of a chain	<i>moor</i> , barren grou
<i>links</i> , torches	<i>nail</i> of a finger
<i>links</i> , sort of puddings	<i>nail</i> of iron
<i>liver</i> , an inward part	<i>own</i> , acknowledge
<i>liver</i> , he that lives	<i>own</i> , his own fault
<i>long</i> , not short	<i>pale</i> , colour
<i>long</i> for fruit	<i>pale</i> , a stake
<i>March</i> , a month	<i>perch</i> , a fish
<i>march</i> in the road	<i>perch</i> , 7 yards
<i>Mark</i> , a man's name	<i>pie</i> , to eat
<i>mark</i> , to note, or a	<i>pie</i> , a bird
token	<i>pistol</i> to shoot w
<i>mass</i> , or heap	<i>pistol</i> , a Spanish
<i>mass</i> , an unbloody sa-	<i>pitch</i> and tar
crifice	<i>pitch</i> , or size
<i>match</i> , for fire	<i>pledge</i> , or paw
<i>match</i> of tennis, &c.	<i>pledge</i> , in dri
<i>match</i> , a marriage, or	<i>poll</i> to cut h
bargain	<i>poll</i> for pa
<i>May</i> , the month	men
<i>may</i> , or can	<i>pore</i> of the
<i>mead</i> , metheglin	<i>pore</i> on a
<i>mead</i> , a meadow	pound in m
<i>meal</i> , breakfast, dinner	pound, six

n a mortar
 , a fourth part
 in a town
 row
 ound
 more rash
 on the coals
 o raise up
 t hinder part of
 rmy
 aw
 ouse
 pper
 a house
 id rend
 nd left hand
 nd wrong
 gold
 ne bells
 deer
 fishes
 flower
 id rise
 rank
 he boat
 rie corn
 town in *Suffex*
 or bag
 panish wine
 to keep
 only, but
 o saw timber
 lid see

scarce, not plenty
scarce, hardly
season of the year
season with salt
smart man
smart, to smart, or feel
 the smart
smelt, did smell
smelt, a fish
soft, not hard
soft, not loud
sole of a shoe
sole, a fish
sole, only
sound, not rotten
sound, a noise
sound, to make a noise
spell syllables
spell, a charm
spit out of the mouth
spit, to roast meat
spring quarter of the
 year
spring of a watch
spring water
spring, to spring up
stalk of a plant
stalk, to walk along
stays, to wear
stays, remains
stick of wood
stick, to cleave to
stick with a knife

<i>stone-walls</i>	<i>to speak</i>
<i>stone</i> in weight	<i>to the man</i>
<i>Stone</i> , in <i>Staffordshire</i>	<i>too much</i>
<i>story</i> , tale or fable	<i>too little</i>
<i>story</i> in a house	<i>too</i> , also, likewise
<i>swallow</i> , a bird	<i>wag</i> , one full of tri
<i>swallow</i> , with the throat	<i>wag</i> , or shake
<i>tare</i> in corn	<i>want</i> of money
<i>tare</i> weight allow'd	<i>want</i> , a mole
<i>tare</i> of flax	<i>way</i> , a road
<i>tear</i> , to rend	<i>way</i> , a manner
<i>that</i> , or this	<i>week</i> , 7 days
<i>that</i> , who, whom, which	<i>week</i> of a candle
<i>that</i> , they say that he	<i>well</i> of water
is rich	<i>well</i> done
<i>that</i> , he is so sick, that	<i>wolf</i> , a beast
he cannot come	<i>wolf</i> , a disease
<i>that</i> , I fear that he is	<i>weather</i> , a beast
sick	<i>weather</i> , fair, rainy
<i>that</i> , I gave him mo-	
ney, that he might	
buy books	

There is likewise a vast number of *Engl* words, that are the same in spelling a found,, yet differ in signification, as much a noun and a verb : I shall set down some them,

Nouns.

a back
a banter
a bar

Verbs.

to back
to banter
to bar

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
<i>a</i> bargain	<i>to</i> bargain
<i>a</i> bed	<i>to</i> bed
blame	<i>to</i> blame
blind	<i>to</i> blind
<i>a</i> blush	<i>to</i> blush
<i>a</i> board	<i>to</i> board
<i>a</i> book	<i>to</i> book
<i>a</i> breakfast	<i>to</i> breakfast
busie	<i>to</i> busie
butter	<i>to</i> butter
<i>a</i> button	<i>to</i> button
<i>a</i> calm	<i>to</i> calm
<i>a</i> cause	<i>to</i> cause
<i>a</i> censure	<i>to</i> censure
chalk	<i>to</i> chalk
<i>a</i> chance	<i>to</i> chance
<i>a</i> change	<i>to</i> change
<i>a</i> charge	<i>to</i> charge
<i>a</i> charm	<i>to</i> charm
<i>a</i> cloak	<i>to</i> cloak
<i>a</i> cloud	<i>to</i> cloud
<i>a</i> club	<i>to</i> club
<i>a</i> combat	<i>to</i> combat
<i>a</i> command	<i>to</i> command
<i>a</i> cook	<i>to</i> cook
<i>a</i> cork	<i>to</i> cork
<i>a</i> cough	<i>to</i> cough
<i>a</i> counsel	<i>to</i> counsel
<i>a</i> crown	<i>to</i> crown
<i>a</i> curse	<i>to</i> curse
<i>a</i> cut	<i>to</i> cut
<i>a</i> dance	<i>to</i> dance

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
<i>a</i> delay	<i>to</i> delay
<i>a</i> desire	<i>to</i> desire
drie	<i>to</i> drie
drink	<i>to</i> drink
<i>a</i> drop	<i>to</i> drop
ease	<i>to</i> ease
employ	<i>to</i> employ
end	<i>to</i> end
envy	<i>to</i> envy
<i>a</i> face	<i>to</i> face
<i>a</i> fall	<i>to</i> fall
<i>a</i> fast	<i>to</i> fast
<i>a</i> feather	<i>to</i> feather
<i>a</i> fight	<i>to</i> fight
<i>a</i> fire	<i>to</i> fire
<i>a</i> fish	<i>to</i> fish
<i>a</i> forge	<i>to</i> forge
free	<i>to</i> free
<i>a</i> groan	<i>to</i> groan
ground	<i>to</i> ground
hail	<i>to</i> hail
<i>a</i> hammer	<i>to</i> hammer
<i>a</i> hand	<i>to</i> hand
<i>a</i> handle	<i>to</i> handle
<i>a</i> harbour	<i>to</i> harbour
harm	<i>to</i> harm
hate	<i>to</i> hate
<i>a</i> head	<i>to</i> head
<i>a</i> heat	<i>to</i> heat
<i>a</i> hedge	<i>to</i> hedge
heed	<i>to</i> heed
<i>a</i> help	<i>to</i> help

Of Words.

III

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
a hook	to hook
a hoop	to hoop
hope	to hope
a hurt	to hurt
a jest	to jest
a judge	to judge
a kick	to kick
a kifs	to kifs
a labour	to labour
lame	to lame
a land	to land
a leap	to leap
a lie	to lie
a light	to light
a look	to look
a love	to love
a man	to man
a march	to march
a mark	to mark
a master	to master
a match	to match
a measure	to measure
milk	to milk
a mill	to mill
a mind	to mind
a nail	to nail
a number	to number
open	to open
order	to order
paint	to paint
a pafs	to pafs
pay	to pay

Nouns.

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
pepper	to pepper
a plant	to plant
a play	to play
a point	to point
a portion	to portion
a quarrel	to quarrel
a quarter	to quarter
a question	to question
rain	to rain
a reason	to reason
a remark	to remark
a remedy	to remedy
a reproach	to reproach
rest	to rest
a reward	to reward
a reign	to reign
a sail	to sail
salt	to salt
sand	to sand
a scourge	to scourge
a shame	to shame
a shew	to shew
a ship	to ship
a shoe	to shoe
shut	to shut
a sigh	to sigh
a sign	to sign
a sin	to sin
a sleep	to sleep
a smart	to smart
a smell	to smell
snow	to snow

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
<i>a</i> spoil	<i>to</i> spoil
<i>a</i> spring	<i>to</i> spring
<i>a</i> spur	<i>to</i> spur
<i>a</i> found	<i>to</i> found
<i>a</i> stand	<i>to</i> stand
<i>a</i> stink	<i>to</i> stink
<i>a</i> stone	<i>to</i> stone
<i>a</i> study	<i>to</i> study
<i>a</i> tack	<i>to</i> tack
<i>a</i> talk	<i>to</i> talk
tame	<i>to</i> tame
<i>a</i> toil	<i>to</i> toil
<i>a</i> trick	<i>to</i> trick
<i>a</i> tune	<i>to</i> tune
<i>a</i> turn	<i>to</i> turn
<i>a</i> venture	<i>to</i> venture
<i>a</i> vomit	<i>to</i> vomit
<i>a</i> vote	<i>to</i> vote
<i>a</i> vow	<i>to</i> vow
<i>a</i> wager	<i>to</i> wager
<i>a</i> walk	<i>to</i> walk
<i>a</i> wall	<i>to</i> wall
warm	<i>to</i> warm
<i>a</i> watch	<i>to</i> watch
water	<i>to</i> water
<i>a</i> wheel	<i>to</i> wheel
<i>a</i> whip	<i>to</i> whip
<i>a</i> will	<i>to</i> will
<i>a</i> winter	<i>to</i> winter
<i>a</i> wrinkle	<i>to</i> wrinkle

You see that several of the foregoing words are words of two syllables; yet not differ in accent, as *a number*, and *to number*, &c.



A Table of Words different in sound and signification, by the addition of e final, which not pronounc'd, but causes the foregoing vowel to be pronounc'd long.

B AN, bane	fan, fane
bar, bare	far, fare
bat, bate	fat, fate
bath, bathe	fin, fine
bit, bite	fir, fire
	flam, flame
can, cane	for, fore
cap, cape	
car, care	gap, gape
chid, chide	gat, gate
chin, chine	glad, glade
cloth, clothe	
cod, code	hast, haste
con, cone	hat, hate
cub, cube	her, here
cur, cure	hid, hide
	hop, hope
dam, dame	hug, huge
dan, dane	
demur, demure	kin, kine
din, dine	kit, kite

lade	rim, rime
, lothe	rip, ripe
	rob, robe
, mace	rod, rode
, made	rot, rote
, mane	
, mare	Sam, fame
mate	scar, scare
mete	scrap, scrape
, mope	sever, severe
	shad, shade
nape	sham, shame
node	shin, shine
note	fin, fine
	sing, finge
one	fir, fire
ore	sith, sithe
	slim, slime
pane	sooth, soothe
pate	sop, sope
pine	spit, spite
pipe	stag, stage
, plane	star, stare
, plate	strid, stride
, plume	strip, stripe
pope	
	tar, tare
quite	them, theme
	thin, thine
rage	tid, tide
rape	tit, tite
rate	top, tope
ride	trap, trape

trip, tripe
tub, tube
tun, tune
twin, twine

wag, wage
war, ware
waft, waste
win, wine
writ, write

van, vane
us, use



P A R T IV.

Of S E N T E N C E S.

A Sentence is words put together as they ought to be.

I shall say nothing here of concord, — and government, which properly belongs to that part of grammar, call'd *Syntax* : I shall only set down the points or signs, and some other marks us'd in writing ; and likewise such abbreviations as are commonly met with in books.





Of Points or Stops.

POints or stops are such marks, as signifie that some pause or stop is to be made after words or sentences, for distinction sake, of which there are seven, *viz.*

1 a comma	} whose marks are	{	,
2 a semicolon			;
3 a colon			:
4 a period			.
5 an interrogation			?
6 an admiration			!
7 a parenthesis			()

A comma (,) is to be written after words, or sentences, that require the least pause, or stop for distinction: and therefore as to be us'd in the following cases.

1. After every distinct figure in numbers; as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, &c.

2. After every distinct word in number; as *one, two, three, four, five, twenty, thirty, &c.* or when words are added to them, as *one hat, two shirts, three houses, &c.*

3. After the bare names of persons, or things; as *Thomas, Joseph, John, Paul, horses, houses, books, &c.* And after every the least distinct sentence, that is part of a more perfect one; as, *I am persuaded, that neither death,*
nor

nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us, from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

A semicolon is somewhat a longer pause than a comma ; and to be made use of, when half the sentence remains yet behind, Ex. *I laid me down and slept ; I wak'd ; for the Lord sustain'd me.*

A colon is us'd, when the sense is seemingly express'd, and perfect ; but the sentence not wholly ended ; as, *O Lord ! in thee I do put my trust : Save me from all those, that persecute me : and deliver me. His coming is uncertain, and I do not question it much : however, I prepare myself to receive him.*

A period, or full stop, is us'd, when the sentence is compleat, and ended ; as, *God saw every thing that he had made ; and behold it was very good : and the evening and the morning was the sixth day.*

The following sentence regularly takes in the four chief points ; *I will go, and buy Paper ; that I may write my task : otherwise I shall be whipt.* In reading which you must stop at the comma, whilst you tell one ; keeping up your voice as going on ; at the semicolon, two, still keeping up your voice ; at the colon, three ; dropping your voice a little ; at the period, four ; letting fall your voice quite, as having fully concluded the sentence. But note, that if you had read

no farther than the word (*task*) or (*paper*) or even (*go*) having no more to say, there, the period, or full stop must have been written: for a period must be always observ'd in reading or writing, at the end of every complete sentence. A period is also written after a part of a word, when you use no more of it; or after a single figure; as *chap. v. ver. 7.* &c.

An *interrogation* is us'd instead of a full stop, where a question is made, as, *What news? Where have you been?*

An *admiration* or exclamation is to be us'd, when we admire, lament, or commiserate, upon wonder, rapture, surprize, or startle; as, *O strange folly! wonderful! prodigious! O times! O manners! O wretched man that I am! what a great evil is sin! How great are thy works, O Lord!*

A *parenthesis* () includes a sentence by it self, which being omitted, the sense of the period remains entire; as, *Your father (as I am inform'd) lives in France.*

Note, that the words included in the parenthesis, are to be read with a lower voice; and that each part of a parenthesis, is equal in time to a comma.



Besides the foregoing points or stops are other marks us'd in writing, as follow.

apostrophe	} whose marks are	,
hyphen		-
dialysis		..
caret		^
accent		'
breve		˘
circumflex		ˆ
asterisk		*
index		☞
obelisk		†
parathesis		[]
paragraph		¶
parallel		
quotation		“ ”
section		§

An *apostrophe* is put over a place, where a letter (or letters) is left out ; not by mistake but where it may be left out for quicker pronunciation, as *kill'd*, for *killed* ; *kill'dst*, for *killedst* ; *'tis*, or *it's*, for *it is* ; *cou'd*, for *could* ; *shou'd*, for *should* ; *wou'd*, for *would* ; *I'll*, for *I will* ; *I'm*, for *I am* ; *sha'n't*, for *shan't* ; *not* ; *ev'ry*, for *every* ; *e'er*, for *ever* ; *for never* ; *heav'n*, for *heaven* ; *th'other*, for *the other* ;

Note, that an apostrophe put before a final s, is often the mark of no letter left out ; but that the substantive is a possessor, and in the genitive case, and not the plural number, as the boy's book, for the book of the boy.

A *hyphen* (-) is a note of connection or division ; and is us'd at the end of a line, when part of the word is written at the beginning of the following line, as it often happens for want of room : Or else it divides the several entire parts of a compound word, as *belt-maker, water-mill, corn-market, inn-keeper, ale-house, sand-bank, plum-pudding, mutton-pies, &c.*

Note, that when a word is thus parted, the syllables must be carefully divided according to the rules of spelling.

A *synecchia*, or mark of continuation (—) is us'd at the end of a line, when a word is not divided ; and some space more than ordinary left blank at the end of the line, to signify that the sense is continued in the following line.

Note, that one, or several of them, is us'd to fill up a blank, which has been left to put in some words, and the words will not fill it, as,
 I do promise to pay to
 the sum of
 on demand, &c.

G

But

But afterwards the words will not fill the blanks, as, I John Turner of London do promise to pay to Paul Spencer of York the sum of twenty pounds on demand.

A *separation* = was formerly us'd instead of a hyphen.

A *dialysis* or *diarexis* (") being two points plac'd over two vowels, that wou'd otherwise make a diphthong, parts them into syllables, as *reäl*, *co-operate*, *diet*.

A *caret* (^) is plac'd under the line, and denotes some letter, or letters, word, or words, left out thro' mistake, which are commonly written above the line, and must be taken in exactly where the *caret* points, as *he went " the country yesterday*.

Accent is the raising and falling of the voice, above or under its usual tone, which are three in Greek and Latin;

acute	}	thus shap'd	}
grave			
circumflex			

In *English* an accent (') being plac'd over any vowel in a word, notes that the tone, or stress of the voice in pronouncing, is upon that syllable; as *a tôrment*, *to torment*; *a rîbel*, *to rebel*.

English words are seldom mark'd with an accent; and it's very difficult (especially for
strangers)

angers) to know what part of a word the accent falls on, there being no rule for it, but use; ly a word of two syllables that may be a noun or a verb, has the accent on the former syllable, when 'tis a noun; and on the latter, when a verb.

Examples

Nouns.

absent
abstract
accent
cement
collect
compound
conduct
conflict
confort
convert
contest
contract
converse
ferment
frequent
incense
object
premise
present
project
rebel
record
refuse
subject
torment
unite

Verbs.

absent
abstract
accent
cement
collect
compound
conduct
conflict
confort
convert
contest
contract
converse
ferment
frequent
incense
object
premise
present
project
rebel
record
refuse
subject
torment
unite

Breve (˘) is a crooked mark over a vowel, and denotes that the syllable is sounded quick or short.

Circumflex (^) is the same in shape as the *caret*, but is always plac'd over some vowel of a word, to denote a long syllable, as *Euphrates*.

Asterism (*) a star, guides to some remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page. Several of them set together, signifie that there is something wanting, defective or immodest in that passage of the Author, thus ****

Index (☞) the fore finger pointing, signifies that passage to be very remarkable, against which it is plac'd.

Obelisk (†) a dagger is us'd as well as the *asterism*, to refer the reader to the margin.

Parathesis [] or brackets, include words or sentences of the same value and signification with those they are join'd to, and may be us'd in their stead, or to let you know that the words between them, expound the word, or words that went next before, and is therefore commonly call'd a note of exposition.

A *crochet* [] is of the shape of *parathesis*, and is us'd to include remarkable matter.

Paragraph (¶) or division, comprehends several sentences under one head, or subject; and is a mark of a distinct period, that has no dependance upon what goes before.

Parallel (||) is us'd to signifie parallel places in scripture.

Quotation (") or a double comma, is put at the beginning of such lines as are taken out of other authors.

Section (§) or division, is us'd in subdividing a chapter, or book into lesser parts. Some divide their books into sections, and some into chapters; which again are subdivided into sections.

Of ABBREVIATIONS.

AN Abbreviation is an expeditious way of writing a word by some letter or letters belonging to it, which ought always to be follow'd by a period.

'Tis not my present design to treat of abbreviations us'd in short hand, or peculiar to any science; but only of such as are more commonly met with in books and writing, which I have collected, and plac'd alphabetically in the following table.

An alphabetical Table of the most common Abbreviations, with their explication.

a The beginning.

A. afternoon.

Aulus. answer.

A. B. artium Baccalaureus, or Bachelor of arts.

ABp. Arch Bishop.

ab. about.

ac. acts.

acc^t. account.

A. D. or An. Dom. anno Domini, in the Year of our Lord.

Adm. Admiral.

Adm^{rs}. Administrators.

ag^t.

ag^t. against.A. M. artium magister,
or *master of arts*.

amt. amongst.

Am. Amos.

Ana. of each a like
quantity.

Anab. Anabaptist.

anf. answer.

Ap. Apostle, or April

A. R. Anna Regina,
or *Anne Queen*.Ast. P. G. Astronomy
Professor of *Gresham*
College.

Aug. August.

Aust. Austin, Austria.

A. P. S. Astronomiæ
Professor Savilienis,
Professor of Astro-
nomy, founded by
Sir H. Savil.

B

B. A. Batchelor of arts

Bar. Baronet

B. D. Batchelor of Di-
vinity

Bp. Bishop

Bprick. Bishoprick

Br. Brother

B. V. M. Blessed Vir-
gin *Mary*

C

C. Centum, an hun

Cant. Canticle, Ca-
bury

Capt. Captain

Cat. catechism

Cent. a hundred.

Ch. Church

Cha. *Charles*. Cha:Chan. Chancr. C
cellor

Chap. chapter

Chron. chronicles

Cit. city. citizer
tadelCl. *Clericus*, Cl
man. *Clement*.Clem. *Clement*

Cō. county

Col. Colonel. *Colo*Com^d. commandCom^r. CommissionCon. *Constance*.
*stantine*Conf. Confessor. C
firmationCor. *Corinthians*.
rollaryCorn. *Cornelius*C. R. *Carolus* :
*Charles King*C. S. custos Sigilli,
keeper of the sea

S. Custos privati illi, the keeper of private seal	e. q. for example
Curius. <i>Curtius</i> .	Eliz. <i>Elizabeth</i>
rate	Emb. Embassadour
D	Emp. Emperour
Deanery. division.	Eng. <i>England. English</i>
ector. Duke	Ep. Epistle
<i>Daniel</i>	Eph. <i>Epheſians</i>
dated	Eſa. <i>Eſaias</i>
Doctor of Di-	Eſq. Esquire
nity	Eſth. <i>Eſther</i>
nce. denarium	Ev. Evangelist
Deacon (<i>ber</i>	Ex. Exodus
or 10 ^{ber} . <i>Decem-</i>	Excy. excellency
. Deuteronomy	Exec ^r . Executors
Ditto, the ſame	Exp. Expoſitor. expla-
Doctor. Debtor	nation. expreſs
eliver	Ez. <i>Ezra</i>
doctrine	Ezek. <i>Ezekiel</i>
. M. Deo optimo	F
ximo	Feb. <i>February</i>
. duodecimo, 12	fol. folio books of half
aves to a ſheet	a ſheet
E	Fr. <i>France. French</i>
arl	Fra. <i>Francis. Francis</i>
l. Earldom. Elccus.	F. R. S. Fellow of the
cleſiaſticus	royal Society
Eccleſiaſtes	G
<i>Edmund</i>	G. God. Goſpel. Great
<i>Edward</i>	Gal. <i>Galatians</i>
. exempli gratia,	Gar. Garrison
for example	Gen. <i>Genesis. General</i>
	Gen ^{mo} . Generaliſſimo
	Gent. Gentleman

Geo. <i>George</i>	J. R. <i>Jacobus Rex</i> , King
Gosp. <i>Gospel</i>	<i>James</i>
Greg. <i>Gregory</i>	J. U. D. <i>Juris utriusque</i>
H	Doctor, Dr. of both
Hab. <i>Habakkuk</i>	Laws, i. e. of the ci-
Hag. <i>Haggai</i>	vil and canon Law
Heb. <i>Hebrews</i>	If. <i>Isaiab</i> , or <i>Isaias</i>
Hen. <i>Henry</i>	Jud. <i>Judges</i>
Hier. <i>Hieronymus</i> . <i>Fer-</i>	Jul. <i>July</i> , or <i>Julius</i>
<i>rome</i>	Jun. <i>June</i> , <i>Junius</i> , Ju-
Hon ^{ble} . <i>Honourable</i>	nior younger
Hof. <i>Hosea</i>	Just. <i>Justice</i>
Hum. <i>Humphrey</i>	K
Hun. <i>Hundred</i>	K. or Kg. <i>King</i>
I	K ^m . <i>Kingdom</i>
Id. <i>idem</i> , the same	K ^t . <i>Knight</i>
i. e. <i>id est</i> , that is	L
I. H. S. <i>Jesus Homi-</i>	L. Lord. <i>Lucius</i> . <i>Luke</i>
num <i>Salvator</i> , Je-	l. <i>liber</i> , book. <i>libra</i>
sus <i>Saviour of Men</i>	pounds
Inst. <i>Instance</i> , <i>Institu-</i>	Lam. <i>Lamentations</i>
tion	La ^p . <i>Ladyship</i>
Ja. <i>James</i>	L ^d . <i>Lord</i>
Jac. <i>Jacob</i> . <i>Jacobus</i>	Ldp. or Lp. <i>Lordship</i>
Jan. <i>January</i> . <i>Janus</i>	L. D. <i>Lady-Day</i>
J. D. <i>jurium Doctor</i> ,	Let ^r . or L ^r . <i>Letter</i>
Doctor of laws	Lev. <i>Leviticus</i> .
Jer. <i>Feremy</i> , <i>Ferome</i>	Lieut. <i>Lieutenant</i>
Jes. <i>Jesus</i>	li. <i>line</i>
Jes ^t . <i>Jesuit</i>	L. L. B. <i>Legum Bacci-</i>
Jn ^o . <i>John</i>	laureus
Jo. <i>Joh</i> . <i>John</i>	L. L. D. <i>Legum Do-</i>
Josh. <i>Joshua</i>	ctor, a Doctor of
	Laws

<i>uke</i>	M. S. Memorizæ Sa-
M	crum, Sacred to the
Marquis. <i>Marcus</i> .	Memory
nday. Morning	N
inipulus, a hand-	N. note
	N. <i>Nabum</i>
Master of arts	Nat. <i>Nathaniel</i> ; Nati-
Madam	vity
<i>Malachi</i>	N. B. nota bene, mark
Majesty	well
<i>March, Mark,</i>	Neh. <i>Nehemiah</i>
rmaduke, Martyr	Nic. <i>Nicodemus, Nicbo-</i>
<i>Martin</i> , Martyr	<i>las</i>
<i>Matthew</i>	n. l. non liquet, it ap-
Mathematicks	pears not
Medicinæ Do-	Nov. or 9 ^{ber} . <i>Novem-</i>
ct, Doctor of Phy-	<i>ber</i>
	N. S. new stile
<i>Micah</i>	Num. Number, Num-
<i>Michael, Michael-</i>	bers
s	O
Minister	o. the last
Monsieur	O. <i>Oliver</i>
Master, Mister	Ob. <i>Obadiab</i>
Mistress	ob. objection ; half-
Manuscript	pence
Manuscripts	ob ^t . obedient
L. Mathematices	Oct. or 8 ^{ber} . <i>October</i>
essor <i>Lucasianus</i> ,	O. S. old stile
as Professor of	8 ^{vo} . octavo, eight
thematically, at	leaves to a sheet
bridge.	P
Medicinæ Bac-	P. Paul, Publius, Pre-
ureus	sident

p. per, pro, pugil, a handful	Pf. or Psal. psalmist
pag. page	P. S. postscript
Par. Parish	Q
Paragr. paragraph	Q. Queen. Que
Parl. Parliament	Qu. question
Pat. Patriarch. <i>Patrick</i> , patience	q. quasi, as it w
pd. paid	q. 4 ^{to} . quarto, : ter of a sheet
Pen. <i>Penelope</i>	q. d. quasi dica he shou'd sa
Pent. Pentecost	q. l. quantum l much as you
penult. penultima, last but one	q. s. quantum si sufficient qu
per Cent. per Centum, by the hundred	q ^r . quarter, al drans, a fart
per an. per annum, by the year	R
Pet. <i>Peter</i> , <i>Petrarch</i>	R. Rex, King.
Phil. <i>Philip</i> , <i>Philippians</i>	Queen
Philem. <i>Philemon</i>	Rec ^d . Receiv'd
Philom. <i>Philomathes</i> , a lover of learning, or <i>Philo-mathematicus</i> , a lover of mathematics	Reg. Register
P. M. G. Professor of Musick at <i>Gresham-College</i>	Reg. Dep. Regi puted
Pportion. proportion	Regim ^t . Regim
Pr. Priests, proverbs	Reg ^t . Regent
Prof. Th. Gr. Professor of Divinity at <i>Gresham</i>	Reg. Prof. Reg fessor
	Rel. Religion, F
	Ret. Return
	R. P. T. Regi fessor Theok

King's Professor of Divinity	Ste. <i>Stephen</i>
Rev. Revelation	Swd. <i>Sword.</i>
Rev ^d . Reverend	S. T. B. Sacre Theologiae Baccalaureus
Ri. <i>Richard</i>	T
Ro. <i>Robert, Roger</i>	T. or Tho. <i>Thomas</i>
Rom. <i>Romans</i>	The. <i>Theophilus</i>
Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful	Thef. <i>Thesis, Thessalonians</i>
Rt. Hon ^{ble} . Right Honourable	Tim. <i>Timothy</i>
S	Tit. <i>Titus</i>
S. J. Societatis Jesu	To. <i>Tobias</i>
S. St. Saint	V
s. shilling	V. Virgin
Sa. or Sam. <i>Samuel, Samson</i>	v. vide, see, verse
Sec. or Sect. Section	ven. venerable
Sch. Scholar	ver. verse
sd. said	viz. videlicet, that is to say, to wit, or namely
sen. senior, elder	W
Sep. or 7 ^{ber} . <i>September</i>	Will. or W ^m . <i>William</i>
Serj. Serjeant	Wp. Worship
Serv. Servant	Wpful Worshipful
Sh. Shire	W. R. <i>Wilhelmus Rex, William King</i>
Col. solution	w th . with
Sp. <i>Spain, Spanish</i>	w ^t . what
S ^r . Sir	w ^{ch} . which
ss. semissis, half a pound	w ⁿ . when
S. S. T. P. Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ Professor, a Professor of Divinity	X
	Xn. Christian
	Xpher. Christopher

X^t. Christ

Y

y^a. you, or thou

Z

y^e. theZeph. *Zephaniah*y^m. themZech. *Zechariah*yⁿ. then

&c. et, and

y^r. your

&c. et cætera, and the

yⁱ. this

rest, and so forth.

y^t. that

There are besides several other abbreviations containing an Apostrophe; as, *kill'd* for *killed*; *fill'st* for *fillest*; *be's* for *be is*; *it's* for *it is*; *in't* for *in it*; *'tis*, *'twas*, *'twere*, *'twill*, *'twou'd*, for *it is*, *it was*, *it were*, *it will*, *it would*.

See the remarks on the vowels *e* and *i*.

're, are

heav'n, heaven

'bove, above

i'th', in the

'midst, amidst

I'm, I am

'twixt, betwixt

I'll, I will

'tween, between

I'd, I wou'd, I had

ben't, be not

o'th', on the

can'n't, cannot

o'er, over

cou'd, could

on't, on it, of it

don't, do not

sha'n't, shall not

d'ye, do ye

shou'd, should

e'en, even

'em, them

ev'ry, every

th'other, the other

e'er, ever

t'her

ne'er, never

wou'd, would.

ha'n't, have not

Soli DEO Gloria.

F I N I S.

m

Cauchy's
theorem,

a/m

